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Pensando en ES

Prof. Jaime Garza Bores



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Preface

From the first lesson, *Pensando en inglés* encourages readers to form sentences in English. This is accomplished through a systematic repetition of a specific grammar pattern that is presented with alternate vocabulary in order to express a variety of ideas.

English is learned by using the same pattern repeatedly in several sentences. This systematic repetition will help users learn all the everyday English expressions automatically, and it will certainly have them thinking in English—which is a step to language mastery.

Prólogo

Desde la primera lección, *Pensando en inglés* anima al lector a que forme oraciones en este idioma. Esto se logra a través de una repetición sistemática de un determinado patrón de construcción gramatical al combinarlo con diferentes palabras para expresar distintas ideas.

La asimilación de inglés se consigue empleando el mismo patrón repetidamente en distintas oraciones. Dicha repetición en forma coordinada y sistemática dará por resultado que el estudiante de inglés aprenda a emplear automáticamente todas las formas de estructura del lenguaje cotidiano, así como también a pensar en este idioma, lo cual es de primordial importancia.

CONVERSATION

I WANT TO SPEAK ENGLISH SOON. Yo quiero hablar inglés pronto.

I WANT TO SPEAK TO YOU. Yo quiero hablar con usted.

I WANT TO SPEAK TO YOU IN ENGLISH. Yo quiero hablar con usted en inglés.

DO YOU WANT TO SPEAK ENGLISH? ¿Quiere usted hablar inglés?

YES, I DO Sí, yo quiero.

1977 開発を行った

DO YOU WANT TO SPEAK TO ME? ¿Quiere usted hablarme?

YES, I DO. Sí, yo quiero.

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO SPEAK TO ME ABOUT? ¿De qué quiere usted hablarme?

I WANT TO SPEAK TO YOU ABOUT MY JOB. Yo quiero hablarle acerca de mi trabajo.

WHY DO YOU WANT TO SPEAK TO ME ABOUT YOUR JOB? ¿Por qué quiere usted hablarme acerca de su trabajo?

I WANT TO SPEAK TO YOU ABOUT MY JOB BECAUSE Yo quiero hablarle acerca de mi trabajo porque

I WANT TO MAKE MORE MONEY, quiero ganar más dinero,

WHY DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MORE MONEY? ¿Por qué quiere ganar más dinero?

I WANT TO MAKE MORE MONEY IN ORDER TO TRAVEL. Yo quiero ganar más dinero con el fin de viajar.

WHERE DO YOU WANT TO TRAVEL? ¿Dónde quiere usted viajar?

I WANT TO TRAVEL AROUND THE WORLD. Yo quiero viajar alrededor del mundo.

VOCABULARIO

I want (ai uant) = yo quiero to speak (tuspic) = hablar (sun) soon = pronto to you (tu iú) = a usted, a ti in (in) == en Do you want? (du iú uant?) = ¿Quiere usted? (tu mi) to me = a mí what (juat) == qué about (abáut) = acerca de what about? == ¿acerca de qué? (mai) = mi (adjetivo posesivo) (yob) = empleo why (juái) = ¿por qué? (al preguntar) your (ior) = su (de Ud.) o tu (adjetivo po-(bicós) = porque (al responder) because = hacer, manufacturar to make (tu meic) more (mor) = más money (moni) = dinero in order to (in order tu) = con el fin de to travel (tu trável) = viajar where (juer) = donde around (araund) = alrededor the (di) = él, la, los, las (artículo de-[terminado) world (uérld) = mundo

CONVERSATION

I WANT TO TRAVEL. Yo quiero viajar.

S. SEE SEE

WHERE DO YOU WANT TO GO? ¿Dónde quiere usted ir?

I WANT TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES. Yo quiero ir a los Estados Unidos.

WHEN DO YOU WANT TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES? ¿Cuándo quiere usted ir a los Estados Unidos?

I WANT TO GO THERE SOON. Yo quiero ir alla pronto.

WHY DO YOU WANT TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES? ¿Por qué quiere usted ir a los Estados Unidos?

I WANT TO GO THERE IN ORDER TO WORK. Yo quiero ir allá con el fin de trabajar.

WHY DO YOU WANT TO WORK IN THE UNITED STATES? ¿Por qué quiere usted trabajar en los Estados Unidos?

I WANT TO WORK THERE IN ORDER TO EARN MONEY. Yo quiero trabajar allá con el fin de ganar dinero.

WHY DO YOU WANT TO EARN MONEY? ¿Por qué quiere usted ganar dinero?

I WANT TO EARN ENOUGH MONEY IN ORDER TO LIVE Yo quiero ganar suficiente dinero con el fin de vivir

BETTER. mejor.

WHY DO YOU WANT TO LIVE BETTER? ¿Por qué quiere usted vivir mejor?

I WANT TO LIVE BETTER IN ORDER TO BUY ALL THE Yo quiero vivir mejor con el fin de comprar todas las

THINGS I NEED. cosas que necesito.

VOCABULARIO

To go	(tu gou)	= ir
to	(tu)	= a
United States	(iunáited steits)	= Estados Unidos
when	(juen)	= cuándo
there	(der)	= allá, ahí
to work	(tu uérc)	= trabajar
to earn	(tu ern)	= ganar
to earn money		= to make money
enough	(inóf)	= suficiente, bastante
to live	(tu liv)	= vivir
better	(béter)	= mejor
to buy	(tu bai)	= comprar
all	(ol)	= todo(s), toda(s)
things	(zings) 1	= cosas
I need	(ai ni-id)	= yo necesito
to need	(tu ni-id)	= necesitar

CONVERSATION

I WANT TO EARN MORE MONEY.

Yo quiero ganar más dinero.

WHY DO YOU WANT TO EARN MORE MONEY?

¿Por qué quiere usted ganar más dinero?

I WANT TO EARN MORE MONEY IN ORDER TO IMPROVE Yo quiero ganar más dinero con el fin de mejorar

IN LIFE.

A SERBELL W

en la vida.

WHY DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE?

¿Por qué quiere usted mejorar?

I WANT TO IMPROVE IN ORDER TO LIVE BETTER.

Yo quiero mejorar con el fin de vivir mejor.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY ALL THE THINGS YOU NEED?

¿Quiere usted comprar todas las cosas que usted necesita?

YES. I DO.

Sí, yo quiero.

WHY DO YOU WANT TO BUY ALL THE THINGS YOU ¿Por qué quiere usted comprar todas las cosas que usted

NEED?

necesita?

I WANT TO BUY ALL THE THINGS I NEED IN ORDER TO Yo quiero comprar todas las cosas que yo necesito con el fin de

IMPROVE MY HOME.

mejorar mi hogar.

WHY DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR HOME?

¿Por qué quiere usted mejorar su hogar?

I WANT TO IMPROVE MY HOME IN ORDER TO GIVE Yo quiero mejorar mi hogar con el fin de dar a

MY FAMILY A BETTER LIFE.

mi familia una vida mejor.

DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH?

¿Quiere usted mejorar su inglés?

YES, I DO.

Sí, yo quiero.

WHY DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH? ¿Por qué quiere usted mejorar su inglés?

I WANT TO IMPROVE MY ENGLISH IN ORDER TO

Yo quiero mejorar mi inglés con el fin de INCREASE MY EARNINGS.

aumentar mis ganancias.

I El sonido de la TH en inglés es casi idéntico al de la z como se pronuncia en España: azul.

HOW TO BUILD SENTENCES IN PRESENT TENSE

5- **201** 音信 5-3-3-3

(Cómo construir oraciones en tiempo presente)

I EAT	some fruit some vegetables some fish some chicken some pork some salad	DO YOU EAT	some fruit? some vegetables? some fish? some chicken? some pork? some salad?
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VOCABULARIO

To improve	(tu imprúv)	= mejorar
in life	(in laif)	= en la vida
to live	(tu liv)	= vivir
home	(joum)	= hogar
to give	(tu guiv)	= dar
family	(fámili)	= familia
to increase	(tu incris)	== aumentar
earnings	(érnings)	= ganancias

Vocabulario

I eat	(ai i-it)	= yo como
Do you eat?	(du iú f-it)	= ¿Come usted?
some	(som)	= algo de
fruit	(frut)	= fruta
vegetables	(véch-tebols)	= legumbres, verduras
fish	(fish)	= pescado
chicken	(chíquen)	= pollo
pork	(porc)	= puerco
salad	(sálad)	= ensalada

I WANT TO EAT

some fruit some vegetables some fish some chicken some pork some salad N: 翻着在5~~~

DO YOU WANT TO EAT

some fruit some vegetables some fish some chicken some pork some salad

Vocabulario

I want (ai uant) = yo quiero

Do you want? (du iú uant) = ¿quiere usted?

to eat (tu i-it) = comer

Some coffee some milk some water some tea some chocolate

Some chocolate

Some coffee? some milk? some water? some tea? some chocolate?

Vocabulario

To drink (tu drinc) = beber I drink (ai drinc) = yo bebo Do you drink? (du iú drinc) = {Bebe usted? coffee (cófi) = café (milc) = leche milk (uóter) = agua water (ti) = té tea = chocolate (chócolet) chocolate

I WANT TO DRINK

some coffee some milk some water

DO YOU WANT TO DRINK so

some tea

SEE Syou every day the manager every day?

the employees every day the people every day?

the people every day

the people every day?

张 篇篇篇

Vocabulario

To see	(tu si)	= ver
I see	(ai si)	= yo veo
Do you see?	(du iú si)	= ¿Ve usted?
me	(mi)	= a mí
you	(iú)	= a usted, a ti, usted, tu
every	(évri)	= cada
every day	(évri dei)	= todos los días
manager	(mánayer)	= gerente
employees	(emplóies)	= empleados
people	(pípol)	= gente, personas

DO YOU WANT TO SEE | you the manager the employees the people

I GET {a good job}
an apartment a good price}

DO YOU GET {a good job}
an apartment?
a good price}

Vocabulario

To get (tu guet) = conseguir = yo consigo I get (ai guet) Do you get? (du iú guet) = ¿Consigue usted? = un, una (artículo indetermi-(ei) nado) = un, una (cuando antecede a un (an) an sustantivo que empiece con vocal) = buen (o) (a) (os) (as) good (gud) = empleo, trabajo (yob) job (apárt-ment) = departamento apartment price (práis) == precio

I WANT TO GET

{a good job an apartment a good price}

I COME to the office every day to English class every day to my house every night

H- 0238- . . .

DO YOU COME to English class every day? to my house every night?

Vocabulario

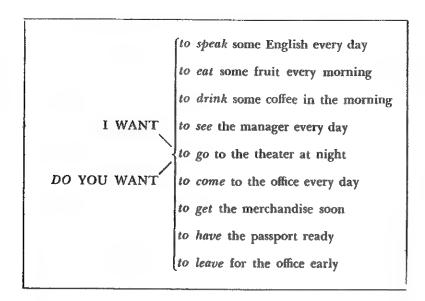
To come	(tu com	= venir
I come	(ai com)	= yo vengo
Do you come?	(du iú com)	= ¿Viene usted?
to the	(tu di)	= al, a la
office	(ófis)	= oficina
English class	(inglish clas)	= clase de inglés
my	(mai)	= mi (adjetivo posesivo)
house	(jáus)	= casa
every morning	(évri mórning)	= todas las mañanas
every night	(évri nait)	= todas las noches

I WANT TO COME to the office to English class to my house

speak some English every day
eat some fruit every morning
drink some coffee in the morning
see the manager every day
go to the theater at night
come to the office every day
get the merchandise soon
have the passport ready
leave for the office early

Vocabulario

I go	(ai góu)	= yo voy
Do you go?		= ¿Va usted?
I get	(ai guet)	= yo consigo
Do you get?		= ¿Consigue usted?
I have	(ai jav)	= yo tengo
Do you have?		= ¿Tiene usted?
I leave	(ai lí-ív)	= yo salgo
Do you leave?		= ¿Sale usted?
theater	(zi -é -ter)	= teatro
at night	(at nait)	= por la noche
merchandise	(mérchandais)	= mercancía
soon	(sun)	= pronto
passport	(pásport)	= pasaporte
ready	(rédi)	= listo, preparado
for	(for)	= para
early	(érli)	= temprano



Vocabulario

To speak	(tuspic)	= hablar
to eat	(tu f-it)	= comer
to drink	(tu drinc)	= beber
to see	(tu si)	= ver
to go	(tu góu)	= ir
to come	(tu com)	= venir
to get	(tu guet)	= conseguir
to have	(tu jav)	= tener
to leave	(tu lí-iv)	= salir, dejar

FORMACIÓN DE DISTINTAS ORACIONES CON EL VERBO «TO SPEAK» (HABLAR)

I	SPEAK	Spanish	
You	SPEAK	the Spanish	language too
He	SPEAKS	English	
She	SPEAKS	the English	language too
We	SPEAK	some Englis	
You and I	SPEAK	English a l	ittle
You	SPEAK	a lot of Eng	glish
You	SPEAK	English ver	y well
They	SPEAK	Spanish and	l English
He	SPEAKS	Spanish and	i English too
She They	SPEAKS SPEAK	several many	languages languages
You	SPEAK	many	languages too
I	SPEAK	only	Spanish
We	SPEAK	only	Spanish too
They	SPEAK	too much	
They	SPEAK	too many	languages
	SPEAKS	only	one language
She He	SPEAKS		few language

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES

\mathbf{I}^{t}	(ai)	= yo
You	(iú)	= tú o usted
Не	(ji)	== él
She	(shi)	= ella
It	(it)	= ello (neutro: animales y cosas)
We	(uí)	= nosotros
You	(iú)	= vosotros o ustedes
They	(dei)	= ellos o ellas
		_ 21 _

2000年

Language	(lángüich)	= idioma
languages	(lángüiches)	= idiomas
English	(inglish)	= inglés
Spanish	(spanish)	== español
the	(di)	= el, la, los, las
the English	language	= el idioma inglés
the Spanish	language	= el idioma español
and	(and)	= y
some	(som)	= algo, algún, alguno (a) (s)
several	(séveral)	= varios, varias
little	(lítol)	= poco, poca
few	(fiú)	= pocos, pocas
а	(ei)	= un, una
a little		= un poco
very	(veri)	= muy
well	(uel)	= bien
much	(moch)	= mucho, mucha
many	(meni)	= muchos, muchas
too much	(tu moch)	= demasiado
too many	(tu meni)	= demasiados
too	(tu)	= también
only	(onli)	= solamente

VERBOS EN INFINITIVO

To speak	(tuspiic)	= hablar
to see	(tu sii)	= ver
to eat	(tu iit)	= comer
to buy	(tu bai)	= comprar
to want	(tu uant)	= querer, necesitar, requerir
to like	(tu laic)	= gustar

Fonética: i = sonido corto de la i (sonido intermedio de i y e: i/e)

ii = sonido largo de la i (como la i en castellano).

EJERCICIOS

Construya en inglés las siguientes oraciones:

- 1. Yo hablo algo de inglés
- 2. Él habla inglés un poco
- 3. Ellos hablan varios idiomas
- 4. Usted habla muchos idiomas
- 5. Nosotros hablamos el idioma inglés un poco
- 6. Ellos hablan el idioma inglés muy bien
- 7. Ella habla pocos idiomas
- 8. Yo hablo solamente el idioma español
- 9. Él habla inglés solamente
- 10. Usted habla mucho inglés
- 11. Ella habla demasiado
- 12. Ellos hablan demasiados idiomas

FORMACIÓN DE DISTINTAS ORACIONES CON LOS VERBOS «TO SEE» y «TO EAT»

· 神器病

I	SEE	many peo	
He	SEES	many peo	ple too
They	SEE	Few peop	le
You	SEE	me	
We	SEE	you	
She	SEES	us	
1	SEE	him	
You	SEE	her	
He	SEES	them	
	5405		F 7.
I	EAT	some	fruit
He	EATS	some	vegetables
They	EAT	some	meat
You	EAT	some	fish
We	EAT	some	eggs chicken
She	EATS	some	chicken
I	EAT	breakfast i	in the morning
You	EAT	dinner	at noon
He	EATS	supper	at night

ACUSATIVO DE LOS PRONOMBRES PERSONALES

	PRONOME PERSONA		PRO	NOMBRES OBJETIVOS (acusativo)	
1	\leftrightarrow	me	(mí)	= a mí, me	
You	\leftrightarrow	you	(iú)	= a ti, a usted, te	
He	€→	him	(jim)	= a él, lo	
She	\leftrightarrow	her	(jer)	= a ella, la	
It	↔	it	(it)	= a ello, lo (neutro)	
We	←→	us	(os)	= a nosotros, nos	
You	↔	you	(iú)	= a vosotros, a Uds., os	
They	€→	them	(dem)	== a ellos (as), los (as)	

	me him	(1) (2)	1. Véame 2. Véalo (a él)
SEE {	me him her it us	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	3. Véala (a ella) 4. Véalo (neutro) 5. Véanos
l	them	(6)	6. Véalos
	(me him her it us them	(1)	1. Déme 2. Déle (a él)
SIVE	her	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	3. Déle (a ella) 4. Déle (neutro)
	us	(5)	5. Dénos 6. Déles

me (1) you (2) him (3) her (4) it (5) us (6) you (7) them (8)	5. Esto	es para	ello (neutro)
	6. Esto	es para	nosotros
	7. Esto	es para	vos o ustedes
	her (4) it (5) us (6)	her	her (4) 4. Esto es para 5. Esto es para 6. Esto es para

PRAY for me for him for her for it for us for then	n (2) (3) (4)	 Ruega por mí Ruega por él Ruega por ella Ruega por ello (neutro) Ruega por nosotros Ruega por ellos o ellas
--	---------------------	--

VOCABULARIO

People a man some men a woman some women a boy several boys a girl several girl a child many children	(pípol) (ei man) (som men) (ei uoman) som uimen) (ei boi) (séverol bois) (ei guerl) (séverol guerls) (ei cháild) (meni chíldren)	= un niño(a), una criatura
some fruit vegetables meat fish eggs chicken	(som frut) (vélletebols) (miit) (fish) (egs) (chíquen)	= algo de fruta = legumbres = carne = pescado = huevos = pollo
breakfast lunch dinner supper	(brecfast) (lonch) (diner) (sóper)	 desayuno comida ligera del mediodía comida fuerte del mediodía cena, comida nocturna
in the morning at noon in the afternoon at night	(in di mórning) (at nun) (in di afternun) (at nait)	 en la mañana al mediodía en la tarde en la noche

VERBOS EN INFINITIVO

To give	(tu giv)	= dar
to pray	(tu prei)	= rogar, rezar
to go	(tu gou)	≕ ir
to work	(tu uerc)	= trabajar

EJERCICIOS

Construya en inglés las siguientes oraciones:

- 1. Elios me ven
- 2. Yo los veo
- 3. Él lo ve (a usted)
- 4. Nosotros lo vemos (a él)
- 5. Él nos ve
- 6, Usted la ve
- 7. Nosotros desayunamos en la mañana
- 8. Yo como (algo de) pescado
- 9. Ella come (algo de) fruta
- 10. Ellos comen (algo de) pollo
- 11. Nosotros comemos (algo de) carne, (algo de) legumbres y (algo de) fruta
- 12. Yo ceno en la noche
- 13. Ella almuerza al mediodía
- 14. Usted come (algunos) huevos en la mañana.

FORMACIÓN DE DISTINTAS ORACIONES CON LOS VERBOS «TO DRINK» y «TO BUY»

			
I	DRINK	some coffee	in the morning
She	DRINKS	some milk	for breakfast
Frank	DRINKS	some juice	before breakfast
The children	DRINK	orange juice	before breakfast
We	DRINK	some water	after dinner
You	DRINK	some milk	during supper
Susan	DRINKS	some chocolate	during breakfast
You	DRINK	some tea	every night
The children	BUY	some candy	after school
They	BUY	some candy	every day
I	BUY	some clothes	in the store
The woman	BUYS	some food	in the grocery
She	BUYS	some food	every day
Alice	BUYS	many things	in the market
We	BUY	some things	in the store
You	BUY	few things	before work

VERBOS EN INFINITIVO

To drink	(tu drinc)	= beber
to wish	(tu uish)	== desear
to have	(tu jav)	== tener, haber
to live	(tu liv)	- vivir

VOCABULARIO

I drink coffee milk chocolate tea	(ai drinc) (cofi) (milc) (chócolet) (ti)	= Yo bebo = café = leche = chocolate = té
juice	(Ilus)	= jugo
orange	(óranch)	= naranja
orange juice		= jugo de naranja
water	(uóter)	= agua
day	(dei)	= día
today	(tudéi)	= hoy
night	(nait)	= noche
tonight	(tunáit)	= esta noche
during	(diuring)	= durante
before	(bifór)	antes
after	(áfter)	= después
every	(évri)	= cada
every night		= cada noche, todas las noches
every day	4 25	= cada día, todos los días = escuela
school	(scul)	
after school	1 ()	= después de la escuela
work	(uérc)	= trabajo - dospués del trabajo
after work		después del trabajo antes del trabajo
before work	(44.00)	= tienda
store	(stor) (gróseri)	= tienda de víveres (abarrotes)
grocery market	(márquet)	= mercado
food	(fud)	= alimentos, comida
candy	(cándi)	= dulces, confituras, caramelos
clothes	(clouds)	= ropa
things	(zings) 1	== cosas
	V0-7	

¹ El sonido de th es muy semejante al sonido que en España se le da a la z.

2000年度

Construya en inglés las siguientes oraciones:

- 1. Francisco bebe (algo de) leche en la mañana
- 2. Yo bebo (algo de) leche en la mañana también
- 3. Usted bebe demasiado café todos los días
- 4. Ella bebe (algo de) café en el desayuno
- 5. Yo bebo (algo de) agua después de la comida
- II. Nosotros bebemos jugo de naranja antes del desayuno
- 7. Ellos beben (algo de) chocolate durante el desayuno
- 8. Usted bebe (algo de) café durante la cena
- 9. Él bebe demasiado té todas las noches
- 10. Yo bebo un poco de café después de la comida
- 11. Los niños beben mucha leche todos los días
- 12. Ellos beben poca leche en la mañana
- 13. El muchacho come demasiadas naranjas durante la comida
- 14. Nosotros comemos unas pocas naranjas todas las mañanas
- 15. Usted come demasiada fruta antes del desayuno
- 16. Yo compro muchas cosas todos los días
- 17. Usted compra pocas cosas en el mercado
- 18. La mujer compra algunos alimentos en la tienda de víveres
- 19. Los niños compran muchos caramelos después de la escuela
- 20. Él compra demasiada ropa
- 21. Yo compro poca ropa
- 22. Nosotros compramos algunas cosas antes del trabajo
- 28. Ella compra muchas cosas en el mercado
- 24. Ellos compran demasiada comida todos los días
- 25. Ustedes compran demasiadas cosas en las tiendas
- 26. Yo compro solamente pocos caramelos todos los días.

EMPLEO DE LOS AUXILIARES DO Y DOES

Con los auxiliares DO y DOES se forma el presente interrogativo de todos los verbos en inglés, exceptuando por supuesto a los verbos auxiliares (to be: ser o estar; can: poder; must: deber; etc.) que como su nombre lo indica se auxilian a si mismos. De ahí que no requieren de ningún otro auxiliar para su cambio de tiempo o forma.

En el interrogativo DO y DOES siempre preceden al sujeto,

es decir, el orden invariable de esta forma es:

El uso de DO y DOES varía de acuerdo con el pronombre personal; empléase DO para I, you, we, you, y they y DOES sólo para he, she y it. Ejemplos:

DO DO DO DO	you we you they	speak? see? buy? drink? eat?	(¿Hablo yo? (¿Ve usted?) (¿Compramos nosotros?) (¿Beben ustedes?) (¿Comen ellos?)	
DOES DOES DOES	she	speak? buy? drink?	(¿Habla él?) (¿Compra ella?) (¿Bebe ello?) Neutro: refiriéndose un animal.	a

Veamos ahora lo anterior esquemáticamente:

(Ι .	1 1		he)
DO {	you we	SPEAK?	DOES	she	SPEAK?
	you they	}		it	J

Empléese siempre el auxiliar DOES y el pronombre neutro IT en el presente interrogativo de cualquier oración impersonal, ejemplos:

DOES it rain in Mexico City? = ¿Llueve en la ciudad de México?

DOES it snow in Alaska = ¿Nieva en Alaska?

Emplee, asimismo DOES en preguntas en tiempo presente antes de las terceras personas del singular, como Frank, Mary, the boy, the girl etc., y DO antes de las demás personas, como the boys, the girls, the children, etc.

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Con DON'T (pronúnciese don't) y DOESN'T (pronúnciese dosent) se forma el presente negativo de todos los verbos en inglés, salvo el de los verbos auxiliares.

DON'T es la contracción de do not y DOESN'T la de does not.

En la forma negativa los mencionados auxiliares siempre se anteponen al verbo que se emplee, o sea, le siguen inmediatamente al sujeto o pronombre personal.

He aquí la fórmula general del negativo:

I DO NOT speak (Yo no hablo You DO NOT see (Usted no ve	(inal)	en su forma origin	-VERBO	+NOT+	AUXILIAR	SUJETO+
You DO NOT see (Usted no ve)	(Yo no hablo)	speak	NOT	DO	1
			4.	NOT	DO	You
1 LIC DOES INOT CAL (ET HO CORREL	,	(El no come)	eat	NOT	DOES	He
)	(Ella no bebe)	drink	NOT	DOES	She
		(Ellos no compra	buy	NOT	DO	They

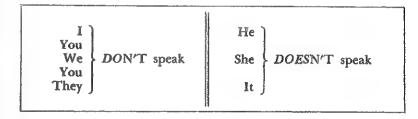
Veamos ahora estas mismas oraciones pero haciendo uso de las contracciones, las cuales son de suma utilidad en el inglés hablado.

I	DON'T	speak
You	DON'T	see
He	DOESN'T	eat
She	DOESN'T	drink
They	DON'T	buy

DON'T y DOESN'T también varían de acuerdo con el sujeto o pronombre personal. Úsase DON'T, al igual que DO, para I, you, we, you, y they. DOESN'T, lo mismo que DOES, únicamente para he, she, it, ejemplos:

I	DON'T	buy	(Yo no compro) (Usted no habla) (Nosotros no bebemos) (Ustedes no comen) (Ellos no ven)
You	DON'T	speak	
We	DON'T	drink	
You	DON'T	eat	
They	DON'T	see	
He	DOESN'T	buy	(El no compra) (Ella no habla) (no come) impersonal: al referirse a un animal.
She	DOESN'T	speak	
It	DOESN'T	eat	

Veamos ahora la condensación de lo anterior en forma esquemática:



Haga siempre uso del auxiliar negativo DOESN'T y el pronombre neutro IT en el presente negativo de cualquier verbo impersonal, ejemplos:

Emplee asimismo DOESN'T en oraciones negativas en tiempo presente inmediatamente después de las terceras personas del singular, como: Frank, Mary, the boy, the girl, etc. y DON'T inmediatamente después de las demás personas, como: the boys, the girls, the children, etc.

CONVERSATION

- -Do you speak English?
- -I speak a little, but my father speaks very good English.
- -Does your mother speak English too?
- -She doesn't speak very well but she reads and writes English perfectly.
 - -Does she speak French?
 - -No, she doesn't.
 - -How many languages do you speak?
 - -I only speak Spanish and a little French.
 - -Does your father speak French?
 - -Yes, he speaks French very well.
 - -How many languages does he speak?
- -He speaks Spanish, Italian, French, English and a little German.
 - -Does your father speak some Russian?
 - -No, he doesn't.
 - -Do you speak some Russian?
 - -No, I don't.
 - -Do you learn English in school?
 - -Yes, I do.
 - -Does your brother learn English in school too?
 - -Yes, he does.

mparand	lo el pres	ente afirmat	ivo con el interrogativ
DO	You you	speak speak	English English?
	<i>j</i> 0 u	opean	2118110211
	You	100	the people
DO	you	958	the people?
	You	eat	fruit
DO	you	(SIL	fruit?
	You	drink	coffee
DO	you	drink	coffee?
	You	buy	many things
DO	you	buy	many things?

EJERCICIOS

Para una perfecta asimilación en el cambio del afirmativo al interrogativo y el empleo del auxiliar DO, sustituyase el pronombre personal you por they, we y I, ejemplos:

Do	They	speak	English
	they	speak	English?
До	They they	see see	the people

Lea en voz alta las oraciones de esta gráfica y note la diferencia entre las formas aquí empleadas. Observe además cómo la s de speaks, sees, eats, etc., desaparece en las preguntas, quedando el verbo en su forma simple (speak, see, eat, etc.).

DOES	He	speaks	English
	he	speak	English?
DOES	He	sees	the people
	he	see	the people?
DOES	He	eats	fruit
	he	eat	fruit?
DOES	He	drinks	coffee
	he	drink	coffee?
DOES	He	buys	many things
	he	buy	many things?

EJERCICIOS

Para apreciar mejor el tránsito del afirmativo al interrogativo y el uso de DOES, sustituya en esta gráfica el pronombre personal he por: the boy, Frank y she, ejemplos:

Does	The the	boy boy	speaks speak	English English?
Does	The the	boy boy	sees see	the people

Comparación entre la forma interrogativa y la negativa.

DO	they They	<i>DO</i> n't	speak speak	English? English
DO	they They	<i>DO</i> n't	see see	the people? the people
DO	they They	DOn't	eat eat	fruit? fruit
DO	they They	DOn't	drink drink	coffee? coffee
DO	they They	DOn't	buy buy	many things? many things

EJERCICIOS

Para asimilar mejor el paso del interrogativo al negativo y el empleo de DO y DON'T, sustituya en esta gráfica el pronombre they por: we, you y I, ejemplos:

Do	we We	don't	speak speak	English? English
Do	we We	don't	see see	the people?

Observe la posición de DOES en las formas interrogativa y negativa, cuando se emplea la tercera persona del singular.

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DOES	she She	DOESn't	speak speak	English? English
DOES	she She	DOESn't	see see	the people?
DOES	she She	DOESn't	eat eat	fruit? . fruit
DOES	she She	DOESn't	drink drink	coffee?
DOES	she She	DOESn't	buy buy	many things? many things

EJERCICIOS

Para asimilar mejor el paso del interrogativo al negativo y el empleo de DOES y DOESN'T, sustituya en esta gráfica el pronombre she por: the girl, Mary y he, ejemplos:

Does	the The	girl girl	doesn't		English? English
Does	the The		doesn't	see see	the people?

Lea estas oraciones en voz alta y note el cambio del afirmativo al interrogativo, así como también el empleo de DO.

	The boys They	study in school study in school		every day every day	
	Frank and Mary	learn	English	in school	
	They	learn	English	in school	
	The children	eat	at home	every day	
	They	eat	at home	every day	
DO	the boys	study	in school	every day?	
DO	they	study	in school	every day?	
DO DO	Frank and Mary they	learn learn	English	in school?	
DO	the children	eat	at home	every day?	
DO	they	eat		every day?	

Observe la modificación que sufre la forma verbal (studies, study) al pasar del afirmativo al interrogativo, cuando se emplea la tercera persona del singular: he, the boy, the studant, Frank, etc. Asimismo nótese DOES en las preguntas.

3 48 A

Т	he boy	stud <i>ies</i>	in school	every day
	He	stud <i>ies</i>	in school	every day
Т	he student	learns	English	in school
	He	learns	English	in school
Fı	ank He	eats eats	at home	every day every day
DOES	the boy	study	in school	every day?
DOES		study	in school	every day?
DOES	the student	learn	English	in school?
DOES	he	learn	English	
DOES	Frank	eat	at home	every day?
DOES	he	eat	at home	every day?

Observe en esta gráfica como en el presente negativo DOESN'T sigue inmediatamente a un sujeto en singular (the boy) y DON'T a un sujeto en plural (the boys).

Ademas nótese los verbos en su forma simple (study, learn, etcétera.

The boy	DOESN'T	study	every day
The boys	DON'T	study	every day
The student	DOESN'T	learn	English
The students	DON'T	learn	English
Frank	DOESN'T	eat	at home
Frank and Mary	DON'T	eat	at home

EJERCICIOS

Cambie oralmente cada una de estas oraciones negativas a las formas afirmativas e interrogativa, ejemplos:

- (af.) The boy studies every day (int) Does the boy study every day?
- (af.) The boys study every day (int) Do the boys study every day?

Adjetivos posesivos	Pronombres posesivos
MY (mai) = mi YOUR (iór) = tu o su HIS (jis) = su (de él) HER (jer) = su (de ella) ITS (its) = su (del neutro) OUR (aúr) = nuestro YOUR (iór) = vuestro, su de ustedes THEIR (der) = su de ellos(as)	tro) OURS (áurs) = de nosotros YOURS (iórs) = de vos. o de

Aı	tículos	determinados	Art	ículos i	ndete	rminad	los
(sing)		(di) = el, la, la (di) = los, las			(ei) (som)	= uno (algo,	

	Adjetivos de	emostrativos
Singu-	(THIS (dis) = este, esta, esto	Plu-
lares	THAT (dat) == ese o aquel esa o aque- lla	rales THOSE (dóus) = esos(as) aquellos aquellas

EJERCICIOS

Lea primeramente cada una de las siguientes oraciones en voz alta y a continuación cámbielas oralmente a las formas negativas e interrogativas.

This is my book	Éste es mi libro
These are my books These books are mine	Éstos son mis libros Estos libros son mío

WHOSE (jus) = de quien, de quienes Whose book is this? = ¿de quién es este libro? Whose books are these? = ide quiénes son estos libros?

Éste es su borrador (de ella) Estos son sus borradores (de ella) Estos borradores son de ella

¹ Pronúnciese irréiser

² Pronúnciese injábitant

LA BASE DEL IDIOMA INGLÉS

物資源

Verbo TO BE = ser o estar

		ŀ	CONT	FRACCIONES
			aft.	neg.
1	AM	yo soy o estoy	I'M	I'M NOT
You	ARE	usted es o está	YOU'RE	YOU'RE NOT
He	IS	él es o está	HE'S	HE'S NOT
She	IS	ella es o está	SHE'S	SHE'S NOT
It	IS	ello es o está	IT'S	IT'S NOT
We	ARE	nos, somos o estamos	WE'RE	WE'RE NOT
You	ARE	vos. sois o estáis	YOU'RE	YOU'RE NOT
They	ARE	ellos son o están	THEY'RE	THEY'RE NOT

Nota: En este verbo al igual que CAN (poder) y MUST (deber) no se emplean los auxiliares DO, DON'T, DOES, DOESN'T. IT se emplea para animales o cosas (neutro).

EJERCICIOS CON EL VERBO TO BE (ser o estar)

Léanse oralmente tanto la forma afirmativa como la negativa

I'M a Mexican I'M in Mexico I'M at home	I'M not an American I'M not in United States I'M not in the park
You'RE my friend You'RE here	You'RE not my enemy You'RE not there
He'S my brother He'S in the office	He'S not my cousin He'S not at home
She'S my mother	She'S not my aunt
It'S mine It'S here	It'S not yours It'S not there
We'RE together We'RE married	We'RE not separated We'RE not divorced
You'RE workers	You'RE not technicians
They'RE visitors They'RE in the boarding-house	They'RE not employees They'RE not in a hotel

Comparando el verbo "TO BE" en sus formas de presente y pasado

PRESENT		SENT	PAST		
l You	AM ARE	(I'm) (You're)	I WAS (Yo era, fui, estaba o estuve You WERE (Ud. era, fue, estaba o estuve		
He She It	IS IS	(He's) (She's) (It's)	He WAS (Él era, fue, estaba o estuvo) She WAS (Élla era, fue estaba o estuvo) It WAS (Él era, fue, estaba o estuvo)		
We	ARE	(We're)	We WERE (Nosotros éramos, fuimos, estabamos, estuvimos)		
You	ARE	(You're)	You WERE (Uds. eran, fueron, estaban estuvieron)		
They	ARE	(They're)	They WERE (Ellos eran, fueron, estaban estuvieron)		

«TO BE»

PI	RESENT	NEGATIVE		PAST	T NEC	GATIVE
I	AM	(I'm not)	1	WAS	not	(I wasn't)
You	ARE	(You aren't)	You	WERE	not	(You weren't)
He	IS	(He isn't)	He	WAS	not	(He wasn't)
She	IS	(She isn't)	She	WAS	not	(She wasn't)
Iŧ	IS	(It ish't)	It _	WAS	not	(It wasn't)
You	ARE	(We aren't)	We	WERE	not	(We weren't)
We	ARE	(You aren't)	You	WERE	not	(You weren't)
They	ARE	(They aren't)	They	WERE	not	(They weren't)

Comparando el presente y pasado interrogativo del verbo TO BE

* 5%

WAS I?
WERE you?
$WAS $ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he?} \\ \text{she?} \\ \text{it?} \end{array} \right.$
WERE { we? you? they?

Nótese el uso práctico del verbo "TO BE" (ser o estar) en estas preguntas y respuestas de empleo cotidiano.

- 1) Who
 2) What
 3) Where
 4) How

 1) I'M Manuel López
 2) I'M a lawyer
 3) I'M in my law-office
 4) I'M fine, thank you
- 1) ¿Quién es usted? Yo soy Manuel López
- 2) ¿Qué es usted? Yo soy abogado
- 3) ¿Dónde está usted? Yo estoy en mi bufete
- 4) ¿Cómo está usted? Yo estoy bien, gracias.

Diagramas empleando el presente y pasado del verbo TO BE (ser o estar) en sus formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa. (Present (Yo estoy ocupado) affirm.) busy (Past (yo estaba ocupado) affirm.) (Present (Yo no estoy ocupado) negative) not busy (yo no estaba ocupado) (Past negative) (Present ARE interrog.) (¿está usted libre?) you free? (¿estaba usted libre?) (Past WERE. interrog.)

FORMA EN FUTURO DEL VERBO TO BE

Observe el empleo del auxiliar WILL para la construcción del tiempo futuro en todas las personas.

Futuro afirmativo		Contrac- ciones	Traducción	
I You He She It We You They	WILL WILL WILL WILL WILL WILL WILL	BE BE BE BE BE BE	I'LL BE You'LL BE He'LL BE She'LL BE It'LL BE We'LL BE You'LL BE They'LL BE	Yo seré o estaré Usted será o estará Él será o estará Ella será o estará Ello será o estará Nos. seremos o estaremo Uds. serán o estarán Ellos(as) serán o estarár

Observe el futuro negativo e interrogativo del verbo TO BE. Won't es la contracción de will not.

Futuro negativo		Contrac- ciones		Futuro interrogativo			
I You He She It We You They	WILL not	BE BE BE BE BE	You He She It We You	WON'T be	WILL WILL WILL WILL WILL WILL WILL WILL	I you he she it we you they	BE? BE? BE? BE? BE? BE?

NOTA: En ciertos casos úsanse también SHALL para I y we en el inglés retórico o en poesía y liturgia. En el inglés moderno y práctico es común el uso de WILL para todas las personas.

CÓMO FORMAR EL GERUNDIO (forma «ING») TERMINACIÓN «ING» EQUIVALENTE EN ESPAÑOL A «ANDO» o «IENDO»

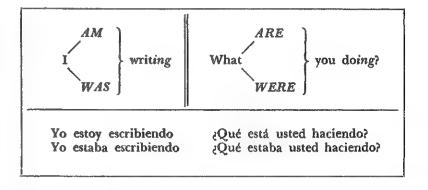
Fórmase el gerundio con el infinitivo de los verbos (pero suprimiendo la partícula "to") + la terminación ING.

INFINITIVO ($\sin "to"$) + ING = GERUNDIO.

Ejemplos:

* \$ 0

Speak	speakING	(hablando)
eat	eatING	(comiendo)
drink	drink <i>ING</i>	(bebiendo)
sleep	sleep ING	(durmiendo)
buy	$\mathbf{buy}ING$	(comprando)
work	workING	(trabajando)
do	doING	(haciendo)
expect	expectING	(esperando)
see	seeING	(viendo)
be	be <i>ING</i>	(siendo o estando)
come 1	comING	(viniendo)
get ²	gett <i>ING</i>	(consiguiendo)



¹ Los infinitivos que terminan en e muda como COME, pierden dicha vocal en el gerundio: COMing; LIKE, LIKing, WRITE, WRITing; DANCE, DANCing.

² Hay algunos que doblan la consonante en el gerundio, tal es el caso de GET (conseguir, obtener), SWIM (nadar), RUN (correr), BEGIN (empezar), LET (permitir), etc.: GETTing, SWIMMing, RUNNing, BEGINNing, LETT. ing).

Lea estas oraciones en voz alta y observe la función de los verbos auxiliares (am, are, is), advirtiendo a la vez su cambio de posición respecto al sujeto, al variar de forma.

1.8 A. S.

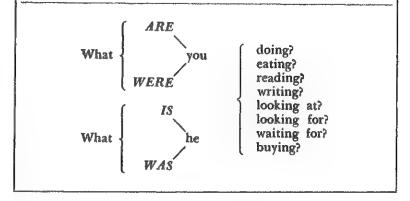
How	AM ARE	1	speaking?
What		you	writing?
Where	ARE	they	working?
Where	ARE	we	going?
What	ARE	the boys	reading?
How	IS	he	reading?
What	IS	he	reading?
Where	IS	he	reading?
What	IS	the boy	doing?

You' <i>RE</i> I' <i>M</i> They' <i>RE</i> We' <i>RE</i> They' <i>RE</i>	speaking writing working going reading	well a letter in the office home the lesson
He'S He'S He'S	reading reading reading	well the lesson in the classroom.
He'S	reading	

Observe la posición de estos auxiliares negativos en sus formas contraídas.

	I'M NOT	speaking
You	AREN'T	writing
They	AREN'T	working
We	AREN'T	eating
Frank	ISN'T	speaking
Mary	ISNT	writing
He	ISN'T	working
She	ISN'T	eating

Observe la posición de los diferentes elementos en las siguientes oraciones interrogativas. Tomando como guía este patrón de construcción, forme oraciones interrogativas tanto en presente como en pasado, contestándolas afirmativa y negativamente.



RESPUESTAS BREVES

Lea en voz alta las siguientes oraciones y note cómo se originan las respuestas breves mediante el uso de los auxiliares. Observe, asimismo, el empleo de las contracciones ISN'T (is not), WASN'T (was not), AREN'T (are not), WEREN'T (were not) para las respuestas breves en forma negativa.

- -Are you looking at me?
- -No, I'm not
- -Is he looking at her?
- -Yes, he is
- -What are you looking at now?
- -I'm looking at him
- -Were you looking at us before?
- -Yes, I was
- -Were you looking at them before?
- -No, I wasn't

-What were you looking at yesterday at noon?

-I was looking at the shop-windows

-Were you looking at the prices?

-No, I wasn't

-What is he waiting for, now?

-He's waiting for the bus in order to go home

-Is he waiting for the street-car now?

-No, he isn't

-Was he waiting for a street-car before?

-No, he wasn't

-What were you waiting for last night?

-I was waiting for her to go out

-Are you looking for your pencil now?

-No, I'm not

-What are you looking for?

-I'm looking for my book, now

-What were you looking for before?

-I was looking for my eye-glasses

-Were they looking for me before?

-No, they weren't

-Was she looking for him yesterday?

-Yes, she was

-Were you looking for us last night?

-Yes, I was

-Are you looking at them?

-Yes, I am

-Am I looking at you now?

-No, you aren't

-Was I looking at her before?

-Yes, you were

-Were you looking at me?

-No, I wasn't. I was looking at him.

CONVERSATION

(conversé-shien)

Present

-What are you doing now?

-I'm eating

-What are you eating?

-I'm eating some fish

-Why are you eating fish?

-Because I'm hungry

-What is he doing?

-He's writing a letter

-Is he reading?

-No, he isn't reading. He's writing a letter.

Past

-Were you here yesterday?

-No, I wasn't (here yesterday)

-Where were you yesterday?

-I was at home

-What were you doing at home yesterday?

-I was resting

-What else were you doing yesterday?

-I was reading the news-paper.

-What was Frank doing yesterday?

844

- -He was working
- -Where was Frank working?
- -He was working in the office
- -Was Frank resting yesterday?
- -No, he wasn't. He was working
- -What else was the boy doing yesterday?
- -He was playing ball after work.
- -Was the boy studying last night?
- -Yes, he was
- -Where was the boy studying last night?
- -He was studying at home
- -How long was he studying last night?
- -He was studying about two hours
- -Was Frank at the movies last night?
- -No, he wasn't; he was at school last night.

Repasando algunas palabras ya sabidas y aprendiendo otras nuevas.

What else? How long? yesterday last night Why because about before work after work ball letter newspaper hour night-school	(juat els) (jáo long) (iésterday) (last náit) (juái) (bicós) (abaut) (bifór uerc) (áfter uerc) (bol) (léter) (niúspeiper) (áur)	= ¿qué más?, ¿qué otra cosa? = ¿cuánto tiempo? = ayer = anoche = ¿por qué? = porque = acerca de, aproximadamente = antes del trabajo = después del trabajo = pelota (juego de pelota) = carta = periódico = hora
night-school movies	(náit-scul)	== escuela nocturna
1110 A 103	(múvis)	= cine, cinematógrafo

CASOS DONDE EL VERBO TO BE EQUIVALE A LO QUE EN ESPAÑOL CORRESPONDE AL VERBO HABER

Empléase el verbo TO BE en lugar del verbo TO HAVE en esas oraciones que expresan existencia de algo, por ejemplo:

Hay agua Hay mucha gente Habia una casa Mañana habrá juego de pelota

O bien, por el contrario, aquellas que denotan la no existencia de alguna cosa:

No hay agua No habia gente Mañana no habrá juego de pelota

La palabra THERE es el factor imprescindible en la construcción de este tipo de oraciones, ya que constituye su radical invariable. Veamos algunos ejemplos ilustrativos:

- (sing.) There is a man in the office now (Hay un hombre en la [oficina ahora)
- (plu.) There are two men in the office now (Hay dos hombres [en la oficina ahora
- (sing.) There was a man in the office yesterday (Había un hom [bre en la oficina ayer)
- (plu.) There were two men in the ofice yesterday (Había dos [hombres en la oficina ayer)

Ahora veamos lo anterior esquemáticamente:

(Presente is a man in the office now (singular) are two men in the office now (plural) THERE Pasado was a man in the office yesterday (singular) were two men in the office yesterday (plural)

La particula NOT después de is, are, was y were constituye su forma negativa, ejemplos:

There is not much sugar No hay mucha azúcar

卷 🕸 🗆

There are not many people here? No hay mucha gente aquí

There was not a boy in school) No había un mucha-(There wasn't a boy in school) cho en la escuela

There were not many boys in school) No había muchos mu-(There weren't many boys in school) chachos en la escuela

Sin embargo existen algunos casos en que la partícula NO se emplea en lugar de NOT, ocurriendo esto cuando un sustantivo sigue inmediatamente después de la negación. Ejemplos:

There is NO sugar today = No hay azúcar hoy There are NO houses here = No hay casas aquí

There was NO telephone = No había teléfono There were NO telephones = No había teléfonos

La formación del interrogativo toma la misma pauta seguida en el verbo TO BE, o sea, se invierte la posición del auxiliar (is, are, was, were) con respecto a THERE. Ejemplos:

IS THERE a man in the office now? = ¿Hay un hombre en la oficina ahora?

Are THERE many persons in the house? = {Hay muchas personas en la casa?

Was THERE an 1 accident here? = {Hubo un accidente aquí?

Were THERE many children in class yesterday? = {Había muchos niños en clase ayer?

¹ Usasé el artículo indeterminado an (en vez de a) delante de sustantivos que empiezan con vocal: an apple (una manzana), an orange (una naranja), an accident (un accidente), etc.

There was también significa en español hubo o había y there were expresa que hubo o había la existencia de algunas personas o cosas, o sea, la forma en plural de THERE WAS.

EJERCICIOS

Llene los espacios en blanco con el auxiliar apropiado y de acuerdo con el tiempo que se indica al principio de cada oración. (Presente) ---- there many schools and universities in Mexico? (Futuro) There ———— be some classes in school tomorrow. (Presente) There ———— a large university in Mexico City ----- there an Aztec temple where the Metropolitan (Pasado) Cathedral is standing now? (Futuro) ———there be more public telephones for the next year? (Pasado) There ——— many old buildings here before. (Presente) There ——— a few good theaters in this town. (Presente) There ---- no money now in my purse. (Pasado) There ———— not too much water yesterday. (Pasado) There --- no people in the street last night. (Presente) There ——— not any houses in that place. (Futuro) There ——— be another market in the city. (Pasado) ——— there not another pencil in that drawer? (Presente) --- there other books in the bookcase? (Presente) ---- there any important library here? (Futuro) ———— there be any good bull-fight next Sunday? (Pasado) --- there not several men in that meeting? (Pasado) There ——— no men in the meeting; only women.

FORMACIÓN DEL PLURAL DE LOS SUSTANTIVOS

El plural de los sustantivos se forma, generalmente, en inglés como en español, es decir, añadiéndose una S al singular. Ejemplo:

Singular	Plural
doctor	doctorS
car	carS
house	houseS
school	schoolS
tree	treeS
door	doorS
building	buildings
boy	boyS

Aquellos sustantivos que en su forma singular terminan en s, sh, ch, y x, como glass (vaso), fish (pescado), match (cerillo) y box (caja), etc. se agrega ES. Ejemplos:

Singular	Plural
glass	glass <i>ES</i>
mass	massES
kiss	kiss <i>E</i> S
class	classES
dress	dressES
fish	fish ES
ash	ash <i>ES</i>
brush	brushES
match	matchES
box	boxES
tax	taxES

ALGUNOS SUSTANTIVOS IRREGULARES EN CUANTO A LA FORMACIÓN DE SU PLURAL

Existen, sin embargo, ciertos sustantivos que se apartan de esa regla y forman su plural de diferentes maneras. Veamos a continuación estos casos excepcionales.

Singular		Plural	
MAN	(hombre)	MEN	(hombres)
WOMAN	(mujer)	WOMEN	(mujeres)
CHILD	(niño)	CHILDREN OXEN	(niños)
OX	(buey)		(bueves)

Singular		Plural	
FOOT	(pie)	FEET	(pies)
TOOTH		TEETH	(dientes)
WIFE	(esposa)	WIVES	(esposas)
WOLF	(lobo)	WOLVES	(lobos)
HALF	(mitad)	HALVES	(mitades)
SHELF	(estante)	SHELVES	(estantes)
KNIFE	(cuchillo)	KNIVES	(cuchillos)
MOUSE	(ratón)	MICE	(ratones)
GOOSE	(ganso)	GEESE	(gansos)
LOUSE		LICE	(piojos)

Comparando la acción habitual (go, goes) con la acción momentánea (going).

			<u> </u>
	Acc	ión habitual	Traducción
I	GO	to school every day	Yo voy a la escuela todos los días
You	GO	to school every night	Ud. va a la escuela todas las noches
He She	GOES GOES		Él va a México cada mes Ella va al cine cada semana
It	GOES	to Acapulco daily	(neutro) Va a Acapulco diariamente
We	Go	to the beach every year	Nosotros vamos a la playa cada año
You	GO	to the office every morning	Uds. van a la oficina todas las maña- nas
They	GO	to New York very of- ten	Ellos(as) van a Nueva York muy a menudo.
<u> </u>			
Acció	n mome	ntdnea o futuristica	Traducción
ľ′m	GOING	to school now	Yo voy a la escuela ahora
You're	GOING	to school soon	Ud. va a la escuela pronto
She's	GOING	to Mexico very soon to the movies tonight to Acapulco now	Él va a México muy pronto Ella va al cine esta noche (neutro) Va a Acapulco ahora
We're	GOING	to the beach next Summer	Nosotros vamos a la playa el próxi- mo verano
You're	GOING	to the office tomor-	Uds. van a la oficina mañana
They're	GOING	to the New York next week	Ellos(as) van a Nueva York la semana próxima.

REPASO ESQUEMÁTICO DE LA FORMACIÓN DEL PRESENTE INTERROGATIVO Y NEGATIVO PARA MAYORÍA DE LOS VERBOS

Diagrama mostrando cómo se forma el presente interrogativo y negativo.

Óbserve la regla general de estas dos formas y la posición de sus diferentes elementos.

$DO \begin{cases} I \\ you \end{cases} VOU \begin{cases} I \\ You \end{cases} CON'T \\ COU \begin{cases} (do \text{ not}) \end{cases} VOU \begin{cases} (do \text{ not}) \end{cases}$ $DOES \begin{cases} he \\ she \\ it \end{cases} KNOW \begin{cases} NOW \end{cases} It \begin{cases} DOES'T \\ (does \text{ not}) \end{cases} KNOW$	INTERROGATIVO	NEGATIVO
DOES { he she it KNOW? He She It DOES'T (does not) KNOW	Aux + Suj. + Verbo	Suj. + Aux. neg. + Verbo
	DOES { he she it KNOW?	

Nota: Este diagrama es aplicable a todos los verbos, excepto a los verbos auxiliares to be, can, may, might y must.

EJERCICIOS

Para practicar estas formas, sustituya know por: speak, see, eat, drink, work, buy y travel.

Diagrama mostrando cómo formar el presente interrogativo para todos los verbos en inglés; excepto: TO BE, CAN y MUST (are you?) (can you?) (must you?)

Obsérvese que las palabras, how, what, where, etc, anteceden a los auxiliares.

	Auxilia:	r + Sujeto	+	Verbo	
I How	DO	tr ,) 1	speak	English?
2 What	DO	you	2	do	for a living
3 Where 4 When 5 At what time	DOES	he she it	4	work? rest? leave?	
6 Why 7 How much 8 How many 9 How long	DO	we you they	7 8	learn buy? want?	English?
9 How long		the men	9	stay	here?

1 How 2 What	DO DO	I you	speak do	English? for a living?
5 Where 4 When 5 At what time	DOES DOES DOES		work? rest? leave?	
6 Why 7 How much 8 How many 9 How long	DO DO	we you they	learn buy? want?	English?
3 vion 1018	DO	the boys	stay	here?

Observe el uso de las palabras interrogativas (how, when, etc.) y el auxiliar DO.

How	DO	I	get	to that place?
When	DO	We	leave	for the farm?
At what time	DO	they	arrive	from the farm?
Where	DO	they	live	during the Summer?
What	DO	you	do	for a living
Why	DO	you	work	so much?
How much	DO	уоц	earn	a month?
How long	DO	We	stay	in this place?

Traducción

¿Cuándo salimos para la granja? ¿A qué hora llegan ellos de la granja? ¿Dónde viven ellos durante el verano? ¿Qué hace usted para ganarse la vida? ¿Por qué trabaja usted tanto? ¿Cuánto gana usted al mes? ¿Cuánto tiempo nos quedamos en este lugar?

El verbo TO KNOW (saber, conocer) y algunas expresiones prácticas que se pueden formar con él. Obsérvese la posición de la segunda forma verbal (is, lives, gets).

DO you know where DO you know what tim DO you know where DO you know where DO you know when	the post office it my books Mr. Lopez he.	is? is? are? lives? gets here?
---	---	--

Repasando el presente afirmativo, negativo e interrogativo con el verbo TO WORK (trabajar).

(Yo trabajo) Affirmative: work works (Él trabaja) Negative: don't work He doesn't work Interrogative: How do work? How does he work? How do work? How does it work?

Obsérvese la posición de los diversos elementos de la oración en el interrogativo:

Auxiliar + Sujeto + Verbo

J

DOES the watch work?

Negative:

(¿Funciona el reloj?

**

Affirmative: I want to work
He wants to work

I don't want to work He doesn't want to work

Interrogative: Do I want to work?

Does he want to work?

Does she want to work?

Does she want to work?

Do you want to work?

Obsérvese la posición: auxiliar, sujeto, y verbo infinitivo, en estas oraciones interrogativas.

DOES Robert want to work? the boy DOES want to work? Where DOES the boy want to work? When DOES he want to work? Why DOES Robert want to work?

Observe en estas gráficas speak y write en su forma original (o simple), en gerundio (ing) y con la forma going to.

I	speak		to	you	every day
I'm	speaking		to	you	now
I'm	GOING	to speak	to	you	tomorrow
I don't	speak		to	you	every day
I'm not	speaking		to	you	now
I'm not	ĠOINĞ	to speak	to	you	tomorrow
Do you	speak		to	me	every day?
Are you	speaking		to	me	now?
Are you	ĠOINĞ	to speak	to	me	tomorrow?

He	writes			to	115	every week
He's	writing			to	us	now
He's	GOING	to	write	to	EXCH	tomorrow
He doesn't	write			to	128	every week
He isn't	writing			to	116	now
He isn't	GOING	to	write	to	us	tomorrow
Does he	write			OJ	us	every week?
<i>Is</i> he	writing			to	us	rowέ
Is he	GOING	to	write	to	5340	tomorrow?

MODO IMPERATIVO

Una de las fases más importantes en el aspecto lingüístico es el Modo Imperativo, dado su enorme empleo en el lenguaje cotidiano.

La base primordial de su formación es simplemente el verbo en su forma original o simple. Dicho de otra manera, se diría que el Imperativo es un infinitivo sin la partícula to. Ejemplos:

Infinitivo		Imperativo	•
To speak	(hablar)	SPEAK	(hable, habla)
to eat	(comer)	EAT	(coma, come)
to come	(venir)	COME	(venga, ven)
to wait	(esperar)	WAIT	(espere, espera)
to read	(leer)	READ	(lea, lee)
to write	(escribir)	WRITE	(escriba, escribe)
to walk	(caminar)	WALK	camine, camina)
to look	(mirar)	LOOK	(mire, mira)

El negativo se forma mediante el empleo de DON'T (do not) antepuesto al verbo:

	speak	No hable
	eat	No coma
	come	No venga
DON'T	wait	No espere
DON	read	No lea
	write	No escriba
ļ	walk	No camine
	look	No mire

USO DE LET'S (let us) EN EL IMPERATIVO

El Modo Imperativo que se emplea en la primera persona del plural se expresa con el auxiliar LET'S (let us), cuando uno mismo se incluye junto con otras personas para desarrollar una acción determinada. Dicho auxiliar va seguido de un verbo en su forma original o simple, es decir, speak, ent, come, etc.

Veamos en este cuadro sinóptico la explicación esquemáticamente sintetizada de lo anterior.

	speak	Hablemos
	eat	Comamos
	come	Vengamos
I ETIC	wait	Esperemos
LET'S	read	Leamos
	write	Escribamos
	walk	Caminemos
	look	Miremos

Observemos ahora la palabra NOT después de let's para formar el negativo.

{	speak	No	hablemos
	eat	No	comamos
	come	No	vengamos
E street to be a com-	wait	No	esperemos:
LET'S NOT	read	No	leamos
	write	No	escribamos
	walk	No	caminemos
	look	No	miremos

EJERCICIOS

Ponga en Imperativo los siguientes verbos en infinitivo. Emplee tanto la forma singular como plural. Ejemplo:

Infinitivo: to go (home)

Imperativo singular: Go home = vete a casa

Imperativo plural: Let's go home = vayamos a casa

ì	to	speak	(English)	11	to	close	(the	door)	
---	----	-------	-----------	----	----	-------	------	-------	--

Cambie ahora ambos Imperativos a la forma negativa, empleando los mismos verbos en infinitivo. Ejemplo:

Infinitivo: to go (home)

Imp. neg. sing.: Don't go home = No vayas a casa

Imp. neg. plural: Let's not go home = No vayamos a casa

NÚMEROS CARDINALES Y LA FORMACIÓN DE LOS ORDINALES

Cardinales		dinales	Ordinales				
1	one	(uán)	lst	first	(ferst)		
2	two	(tu)	2 n	d second	(sécond)		
3	three	(zri)	3rd	third	(zerd)		
4	four	(for)	4th	fourth	(forz)		
5	five	(fáiv)	5th	fifth	(fifz)		
6	six	(six)	6th	sixth	(sixz)		
7	seven	(séven)	7th	seventh	(sevenz)		
8	eight	(eit)	8th	eighth	(eitz)		
9	nine	(náin)	9th	ninth	(náinz)		
10	ten	(ten)	10th	tenth	(tenz)		
11	eleven	(iléven)	11th	eleventh	(ilévenz)		
12	twelve	(tuélv)	12th	twelfth	(tuélfz)		
13	thirteen	(zertín)	13th	thirteenth	(zertinz)		
14	fourteen	(fortin)	14th	fourteenth	(fortinz)		
15	fifteen	(fiftin)	15th	fifteenth	(fiftinz)		
16	sixteen	(sixtin)	16th	sixteenth	(sixtinz)		
17	seventeen	(seventín)	17th	seventeenth	(seventinz)		
	eighteen	(eit(n)		eighteenth	(eitínz)		
	nineteen	(naintín)		nineteenth	(naitínz)		
	twenty	(tuénti)	20th	twentieth	(tuéntiez)		
	twenty-one			twenty-first			
	twenty-two			twenty-second			
	twenty-three			twenty-third			
	twenty-four			twenty-fourth			
	twenty-five			twenty-fifth			
	twenty-six			twenty-sixth			
	thirty	(zérti)		thirtieth	(zértiez)		
	forty	(fórti)		fortieth	(fórtiez)		
	fifty	(fífti)		fiftieth	(fíftiez)		
	sixty	(síxti)		sixtieth	(síxtiez)		
	seventy	(séventi)		seventieth	(séventiez)		
	eighty	(éiti)		eightieth	(éitiez)		
	ninety	(náinti)		ninetieth	(náintiez)		
		(uán jóndred)		one hundredt			
	one hundred			one hundred			
	one hundred			one hundred			
103	one hundred	and three	103th	one hundred	and third		

Cardinales

200 two hundred
300 three hundred
400 four hundred
500 five hundred
600 six hundred
700 seven hundred
800 eight hundred
900 nine hundred
1,000 one thousand (záusand)

2,000 two thousand 1.000,000 one million (milion) 2.000,000 two million

Ordinales

200th two hundredth
300th three hundredth
400th four hundredth
500th five hundredth
600th six hundredth
700th seven hundredth
800th eight hundredth
900th nine hundredth
1,000th one thousandth
(zausandz)
2,000th two thousandth

1.000,000th one millionth (mílionz)

2.000,000th two millionth

EMPLEO DEL AUXILIAR CAN (poder)

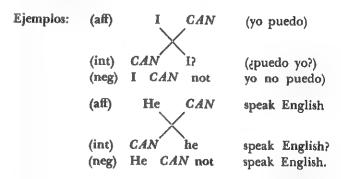
Éste es un verbo defectivo por constar sólo de las formas en presente y pasado, careciendo por lo tanto de participio y gerundio, así como también de los demás tiempos. No toma la partícula to en su forma de infinitivo. De igual modo inmediatamente después de CAN los infinitivos pierden también la partículo to. Tampoco admite s en las terceras personas del singular (he, she, it).

Ejemplos: I can = yo puedo He can = él puede

Según lo anteriormente explicado, después de CAN se suprime la partícula to del verbo en infinitivo que le siga.

Ejemplo: I CAN speak English

Asimismo CAN no utiliza los auxiliares do, don't, does y doesn't para formar el presente interrogativo y negativo, ya que dicho verbo defectivo es auxiliar de si mismo al igual que TO BE (ser o estar).



Comp (querer		bo CAN	(poder)	y el verb	TO WANT
ĭ	CAN see	you	I	WANT	to see you
You	CAN speak	to me	You	WANT	to speak to me
He	CAN eat		He	WANTS	to eat
She	CAN buy		She	WANTS	to buy
It	CAN run		Iŧ	WANTS	•
We	CAN talk	to you	We	WANT	to talk to you
You	CAN read	,	You	WANT	to read
They	CAN work		They	WANT	to work

Algunas oraciones prácticas que se pueden formar en torno a CAN,

Obsérvese cómo en inglés no puede haber un doble interrogativo en una misma oración. Es decir, únicamente debe emplearse un auxiliar interrogativo en una oración de ese tipo. Evite dos auxiliares interrogativos en una misma oración. Nótese, por lo tanto, la posición de is, are, was, were, etc.

CAN	you tell	us	when	he (ETS here?
	you tell	me	where	Mr. Lopez	LIVES?
CAN	you tell		how many	she	NEEDS?
CAN CAN	you tell		how long	this trip	LASTS?
CAN	you tell		how long	this	LASTS?
CAN	you teli		how much	this house	COSTS?
CAN	you tell		how much	he	WANTS?
CAN	you tell		how	the children	WERE?
CAN	you tell		how	the boy	WAS?
CAN	,		where	his books	ARE?
CAN	/		where	the Post office	: IS?
CAN	/		what time	it	IS?

Traducción

¿Puede usted decirme qué hora es?
¿Puede usted decirnos dónde está la oficina de correos?
¿Puede usted decirle a él dónde están sus libros?
¿Puede usted decirles a ellos cómo estaba el muchacho?
¿Puede usted decirle a ella cómo estaban los niños?
¿Puede usted decirne cuánto quiere él?
¿Puede usted decirnos cuánto cuesta esta casa?
¿Puede usted decirnos cuánto tiempo dura esto?
¿Puede usted decirme cuánto tiempo dura este viaje?
¿Puede usted decirme cuántos necesita ella?
¿Puede usted decirme dónde vive el señor López?
¿Puede usted decirnos cuándo llega él aquí?

THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR

(Los meses del año)

January	(yánueri)	= enero
February	(fébrueri)	= febrero
March	(march)	= marzo
April	(éiprol)	= abril
May	(mei)	= mayo
June	(yun)	= junio
July	(yulái)	= julio
August	(ógost)	== agosto
September	(septémber)	= septiembre
October	(octóber)	= octubre
November	(novémber)	= noviembre
December	(disémber)	= diciembre

PRONOMBRES REFLEXIVOS

Singulares

Myself	(maiself)	= yo mismo
yourself	(iorself)	= usted mismo
himself	(jimself)	= él mismo
herself	(jerself)	= ella misma
itself	(itself)	= ello mismo (impersonal)

Plurales

Ourselves	(aurselvs)	= nosotros mismos
yourselves	(iorselvs)	= ustedes mismos
themselves	(demselvs)	== ellos (as) mismos

NOTA: Themselves es el plural de himself, herself, itself.

EMPLEO DE WILL

Generalmente en el inglés moderno y práctico el auxiliar WILL (uil) se emplea en todas las personas y con todos los verbos (excepto can y must) para construir la forma en futuro.

Úsase SHALL exclusivamente en el inglés retórico o en poesía y liturgia y sólo en las primeras personas I y we: I shall, we shall.

Para convertir una forma verbal de presente a futuro se requiere únicamente anteponer el auxiliar WILL al verbo en presente, o sea, en su forma original (speak, read, write, rain, swim, dance, etc.). Ejemplos:

I speak = Yo hablo
I WILL speak = Yo hablaré
He reads = Él lee
He WILL read = Él leerá

Ahora nótese cómo WILL no toma s al conjugarse con he, she, it y observe cómo la s empleada en la forma en presente desaparece en la forma futura. Ejemplos:

She writeS = Ella escribe
She will write = Ella escribirá
It rainS = Llueve
It will rain = Lloverá

Para formar el futuro negativo colóquese la partícula NOT después de WILL. Ejemplos:

(af.) We will swim = Nosotros no nadaremos (neg) We will NOT swim = Nosotros nadaremos

Y para cambiar del futuro afirmativo al interrogativo, inviértase la posición del sujeto con WILL, como en el caso de can y de to be. Ejemplos:

They will dance = Ellos bailarán Will they dance? = ¿Bailarán ellos?

Existen, asimismo, el uso práctico de las contracciones tanto de WILL como de WILL not. Veámoslas en estos ejemplos ilustrativos.

I WILL be in Chicago next week Estaré en Chicago I'LL be in Chicago next week la semana próxima

I WILL not be here tomorrow No estaré aquí mañana

EXPRESIONES IDIOMÁTICAS QUE SE FORMAN CON WILL

Además de ser WILL el auxiliar del futuro, también implica en ciertos casos un giro de cortesía en la expresión "WILL you please...?", la cual podría equivaler en español a "Tenga la bondad...". "Tendrá usted la bondad o amabilidad...?, etc. Asimismo la expresión "WILL you be so kind...?" significa en castellano: ¿Será usted tan amable...?

Veamos a continuación algunos ejemplos que ilustran dichas expresiones.

WILL you please come here? Tenga la bondad de venir acá

WILL you please open the door? Tenga la bondad Please open the door, WILL you? de abrir la puerta

WILL you please be careful? Tenga la bondad Please be careful, WILL you? de tener cuidado

WILL you please wait for me? {Tendrá Ud. la bon-Please wait for me, WILL you? } dad de esperarme?

WILL you please give me the bill? ¿Tendrá la bondad Please give me the bill, WILL you? de darme la cuenta?

WILL you please change this for me? Tendrá usted la bondad Please change this for me, WILL you? de cambiarme esto?

WILL you please show me another kind? Tendrá Ud. la bondad Please show me another kind, WILL you? de enseñarme otra clase?

WILL you please take a seat? Tenga la bondad Please take a seat, WILL you? de tomar asiento

WILL you please bring me the newspaper? {

Tendrá Ud. la bondad de traerme el periódico

WILL you please get it for me? {Tendrá Ud. la bondad Please get it for me, WILL you? { de conseguirmelo?

WILL you please be quiet? Tendrá usted la amabilidad de Please be quiet, WILL you? guardar silencio?

here? WILL you be so kind to come WILL you be so kind to open the door? WILL you be so kind to be careful? WILL you be so kind to wait for me? me the bill? WILL you be so kind to give this for me? WILL you be so kind to change me another kind? WILL you be so kind to show WILL you be so kind to take a seat? WILL you be so kind to bring me the newspaper? WILL you be so kind to get it for me? WILL you be so kind to be quiet?

-3

Traducción

¿Será usted tan amable de venir acá?
¿Será usted tan amable de abrir la puerta?
¿Será usted tan amable de tener cuidado?
¿Será usted tan amable de esperarme?
¿Será usted tan amable de darme la cuenta?
¿Será usted tan amable de cambiarme esto?
¿Será usted tan amable de enseñarme otra clase?
¿Será usted tan amable de tomar asiento?...
¿Será usted tan amable de traerme el periódico?
¿Será usted tan amable de conseguírmelo?
¿Será usted tan amable de guardar silencio?

GRADOS DEL ADJETIVO

Abordemos primeramente los adjetivos largos, o sean, los que constan de dos o más sílabas como:

IMPORTANT (importante)
INTERESTING (interesante)
INTELLIGENT (inteligente)
USEFUL (útil)

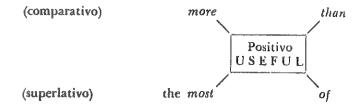
Tomemos ahora uno de ellos para ilustrar sus tres grados, ya que los demás siguen el mismo patrón.

Grado Positivo: USEFUL (útil)

Grado Comparativo: more USEFUL than (más útil que)

Grado Superlativo: the most USEFUL of (el más útil de)

Veamos lo anterior expuesto esquemáticamente.



EL GRADO COMPARATIVO Y SUS DISTINTAS FORMAS

喜酱树

El comparativo tiene tres variantes, a saber: comparativo de igualdad, comparativo de superioridad y comparativo de inferioridad.

Comparativo de Igualdad

(af.) as USEFUL as (tan útil como)

(Neg) not as USEFUL as (no tan útil como)

Comparativo de Superioridad

more USEFUL than (más útil que)

Comparativo de Inferioridad

less USEFUL than (menos útil que)

Observemos lo anterior expuesto en forma esquemáticamente digerida.

REGLA REFERENTE A LOS GRADOS DEL ADJETIVO APLICABLE A LOS ADJETIVOS CORTOS

Denominanse aqui adjetivos cortos los que constan de una sola sílaba, como tall, short, quick, etc.; o bien aquellos de dos sílabas terminados en y, w y de, como easy, narrow y wide, etc.

Fórmase el Comparativo de esta clasificación añadiendo ER al Positivo, por ejemplo:

taliER (más alto)

shortER (más corto)

quickER (más rápido)

easiER (más fácil)

narrowER (más angosto)

widER (más ancho) etc.

Para el Superlativo se añade al Positivo las letras EST, por ejemplo:

The tallEST (el más alto)

The shortEST (el más corto)

The quick EST (el más rápido)

The easiEST (el más fácil)

The narrowEST (el más angosto)

The widEST (el más ancho)

Tomemos ahora uno de los adjetivos arriba expuesto, a fin de suministrar ejemplos ilustrativos de cada uno de sus grados.

Positivo: The horse is quick

(El caballo es rápido)

Comparativo: The train is quickER than the horse

(El tren es más rápido que el caballo)

Superlativo: But the airplane is the quickEST of the three

(Pero el avión es el más rápido de los tres)

Observemos en el siguiente esquema la explicación gráfica y condensada de lo anterior.

	Positivo]	1
1)	old	
1) 2) 3) 4)	young	
3)	new	
4)	fast	
5)	strong	Com tomotimo
6)	weak	Comparativo ER than
5) 6) 7) 8) 9)	long	ER, mun
8)	small	Contraction
9)	rich	Superlativo
10)	poor	EST of
11)	clean	
12)	hard	
13)	soft	
14)	cold	

I) viejo	más viejo	que el más viejo	de
2) joven	más joven	que el más joven	de
3) nuevo	más nuevo	que el más nuevo	đe
4) rápido	más rápido	que el más rápido	de
5) fuerte	más fuerte	que el más fuerte	de
6) débil	más débil	que el más débil	de
7) largo	más largo	que el más largo	de
8) pequeño	más pequeño	que el más pequeño	de
9) rico	más rico	que el más rico	de
10) pobre	más pobre	que el más pobre	de
11) limpio	más limpio	que el más limpio	de
12) duro	más đuro	que el más duro	de
13) suave	más suave	que el más suave	de
14) frío	más <i>I</i> río	que el más frío	de
		-	

Tanto en el Comparativo como en el Superlativo los adjetivos terminados en y, como easy, (fácil), pretty (bonito), dirty (sucio), etc. cambian dicha consonante por la vocal i:

easy		easier		the	easiest
pretty	valuele	prett <i>i</i> er	Travella .	the	prettiest
dirty	_	dirtier	_	the	dirtiest

También otros adjetivos como big (grande), fat (gordo), thin (delgado), hot (caliente) duplican la consonante final en el Comparativo y Superlativo:

big —	bigger —	the biggest
fat —	fatter —	the fattest
thin —	thinner —	the thinnest
hot	hotter —	the hottest

EL GRADO COMPARATIVO DE LOS ADJETIVOS CORTOS Y SUS DISTINTAS FORMAS

Veamos las tres formas del grado Comparativo en este tipo de adjetivos.

Comparativo de Igualdad

Comparativo de Superioridad

tallER than (más alto que)

Comparativo de Inferioridad

LESS tall than (menos alto que)

SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD E INFERIORIDAD

"海雪原

La palabra LEAST colocada delante de un adjetivo en grado Positivo origina el Superlativo de Inferioridad, tanto en los adjetivos cortos como largos:

the LEAST comfortable of all houses (La menos cómoda de todas las casas)

the LEAST old of all churches (La menos vieja de todas las iglesias)

Advierta que el artículo the siempre se antepone a la palabra least.

Sinteticemos en este cuadro sinóptico el Comparativo y Superlativo de Superioridad y de Inferioridad. Comparativo I (superioridad) more than **(1)** 2 (inferioridad) less than **COMFORTABLE** Superlativo 3 (superioridad) the most of (3) 4 (inferioridad) the least of (4) I Más cómodo que 2 Menos cómodo que 3 El más cómodo de 4 El menos cómodo de

ADJETIVOS IRREGULARES EN CUANTO A LA FORMACIÓN DE SU COMPARATIVO Y SUPERLATIVO

Los adjetivos good (bueno), bad (malo), much (mucho), many (muchos), little (poco) y few (pocos) se apartan totalmente del patrón que siguen los demás para formar su Comparativo y Superlativo, toda vez que poseen una forma especial e independiente en cada uno de sus grados.

CUADRO COMPARATIVO DE LAS TRES CLASES DE ADJETIVOS

Compárase a continuación los adjetivos que presentan dicha irregularidad con los adjetivos largos y cortos.

Positi	ivo		Comp	Superlati	vo		
GOOD	BET	TER	tha	n the	BEST	(of	
BAD V			RSE	tha	n the	WORST	(of
MUCH		МО	RE	tha	n the	MOST	(of
MANY		MO	RE	tha	n the	MOST	(of
LITTLE		LESS		tha	n the	LEAST	(of
FEW		FEWER		tha	n the	the FEWEST	
complicated	more	compli	cated	than th	e mosi	l complicat	ed (of
New	n	ewER	than	th	e	newEST	(of)
old	C	oldER	than	the	9	oldEST	(of)
young	you	ngER	than	the	e y	oungEST	(of)
, 0							

My Your His	is	more most	COMFORTABLE than mine COMFORTABLE of the three
Her Their		less least	COMFORTABLE than ours COMFORTABLE of all

Traducción

Mi casa es cómoda Tu casa es más cómoda que la mía La casa de él es la más cómoda de las tres

La casa de ella es menos cómoda que la nuestra La casa de ellos es la menos cómoda de todas

I am My brother is My sister is	the	YOUNG YOUNGER YOUNGEST	than I of the family
I am My father is		YOUNG YOUNG	than my brother of all the family
I am My father is	the		than my brother of the three

Traducción

Yo soy joven
Mi hermano es menor que yo
Mi hermana es la menor de mi familia
Yo soy menos joven que mi hermano
Mi padre es el menos joven de toda la familia
Yo soy mayor que mi hermano
Mi padre es el mayor de los tres

Observe gráficamente la formación del comparativo de igualdad, así como su forma negativa. Lea los siguientes ejemplos ilustrativos en voz alta.

house house		AS AS	comfortable comfortable	AS AS	yours hers
Frank She		AS AS	old old	AS AS	I am you are

Traducción

Mi casa es tan cómoda como la tuya La casa de ellos no es tan cómoda como la de ella

Francisco tiene la misma edad que yo Ella tiene menos edad que tú.

EJERCICIOS

- I Sustituya de la gráfica el adjetivo comfortable por expensive (caro) y old por strong.
- Il Haga que alguien le dicte en español las oraciones de estas tres últimas gráficas para que usted las traduzca por escrito al inglés. Después rectifíquelas guiándose por su libro.

Observe gráficamente la formación de los grados Positivo, Comparativo y Superlativo en los adjetivos irregulares como good y bad.

Lea en voz alta cada una de las oraciones que ilustran las tres gráficas siguientes:

My pronunciation is GOOD
Your pronunciation is BETTER than mine
The teacher's pronunciation is the BEST of the three

Mi pronunciación es buena La pronunciación de usted es mejor que la mía La pronunciación del maestro es la mejor de las tres

John is a BAD student
Henry is WORSE than John
Paul is the WORST of all students

Juan es un mal estudiante Enrique es peor que Juan Pablo es el peor de todos los estudiantes

His pronunciation is AS good AS hers
Frank's pronunciation is not AS good AS Helen's

Your brother is AS bad student AS you ARE
Your sister is not AS bad student AS your ARE

La pronunciación de él es tan buena como la de ella
La pronunciación de Francisco no es tan buena como la de Elena
Tu hermano es tan mal estudiante como tú
Tu hermana no es tan mal estudiante como tu hermano

EJERCICIOS

Haga que alguien le dicte en español las oraciones de estas tres gráficas para que usted las traduzca por escrito al inglés. Después rectifiquelas guiándose por su libro.

EJERCICIOS

Dé el comparativo y superlativo de los siguientes adjetivos. Ejemplos:

IMPORTANT:

more important than (comparativo)
the most important of (superlativo)

EASY:

esier than (comparativo)

the easiest of (superlativo)

1 important 11 long 2 easy 12 cold 13 difficult 3 big 4 pretty 14 modern 5 elegant 15 old 6 intelligent 16 new 7 strong 17 large 8 quick 18 beautiful 9 interesting 19 good 10 small 20 bad

EMPLEO DEL AUXILIAR COULD (cud)

La forma en pasado de CAN (poder) es COULD (pudo o podía). Al igual que CAN los infinitivos que le siguen pierden la partícula to.

COULDN'T es la contracción de COULD NOT (no pudo o podía). Ejemplo:

He couldn't come yesterday, because he was busy.

Repasando el presente y pasado afirmativo, negativo e interrogativo del verbo CAN (poder) con el infinitivo TO WORK (trabajar).

PRESENT

Affirmative:

He

CAN work CAN work

(yo puedo trabajar) (él puede trabajar)

Negative:

CAN not work He CAN not work

Interrogative: When CAN I work?

When CAN he work?

PAST

Affirmative:

COULD work (él pudo o podía trabajar)

He COULD work (yo pude o podía trabajar)

Negative:

COULD not work

He COULD not work

Interrogative: COULD I work?

COULD he work?

Todos los verbos en inglés emplean los auxiliares don't y doesn't para el presente negativo y do y does para formar el presente interrogativo, exceptuando los verbos auxiliares to be, can, must, may y might.

Observe la posición de las contracciones CAN'T (can not) y COULDN'T (could not). Nôtese también los infinitivos sin to (speak, swim, write, understand, cook y play).

Ī	CAN	speak	English	now
I	COULDN'T	speak	English	before
He	COULD	swim	a little	last year
He	CAN'T	swim	very well	now
We	CAN	write	letters	now
We	COULDN'T	write	letters	before

Traducción

Yo puedo hablar inglés ahora Yo no podía hablar ingles anteriormente Él podía nadar un poco el año pasado El no puede nadar muy bien ahora Nosotros podemos escribir cartas ahora Nosotros no podíamos escribir cartas antes

CAN	you	understand	English	now?
COULD		understand	English	last year?
CAN	she	cook	dinner	now?
COULD	she	cook	dinner	before?
CAN	they	płay	base-ball	today?
COULD	they	play	base-ball	yesterday?

Traducción

¿Puede usted entender inglés ahora? ¿Podía usted entender inglés el año pasado? ¿Puede ella cocinar la comida ahora? ¿Podía ella cocinar la comida antes? ¿Pueden ellos jugar pelota hoy? ¿Pudieron ellos jugar pelota ayer?

Observe cómo COULD siempre se antepone al sujeto en la forma interrogativa y recuérdese la posición de los tres elementos básicos que integran dicha forma:

AUXILIAR + SUJETO + VERBO

What	COULD	you	do	before?
What	COULD	Mary	do	before?
How	COULD	they	come	yesterday?
How	COULD	Frank	come	yesterday?
How much	COULD	she	buy	last week?
How much	COULD	1	buy	last week?
How long	COULD	they	dance	last night
How long	COULD	he	dance	last nighti
At what time	COULD	he	leave	yesterday?
At what time	COULD	we	leave	yesterday?

Traducción

¿Qué podía usted hacer antes? ¿Qué podía hacer María antes?

¿Cómo pudieron ellos venir ayer? ¿Cómo pudo Francisco venir ayer?

¿Cuánto pudo ella comprar la semana pasada? ¿Cuánto pude comprar la semana pasada?

¿Cuánto tiempo pudieron ellos bailar anoche? ¿Cuánto tiempo pudo él bailar anoche?

¿A qué hora pudo él salir ayer? ¿A qué hora pudimos salir ayer?

EJERCICIOS

Para practicar estas formas, sustitúyase do por see, come por walk, buy por sell (vender), dance por swim, leave por go.

FORMAS SINÓNIMAS DE CAN Y COULD

Como CAN expresa habilidad o potencia, este auxiliar equivale, por lo tanto, a la forma TO BE ABLE 1 (ser capaz).

De ahí que:

CAN = TO BE ABLE

Veamos a continuación tanto la forma en presente como en pasado de CAN y sus correspondientes sinónimos.

				Pl	RESENT	TE.		
Af.)	_	GAN		swim	= I	am	ABLE to	swim
Neg)	I	CAN	not	swim	= I	am not	ABLE to	swim
Int)	G.	IN I		swim?	= Am	I	ABLE to	
		CAN			= You	ı are	ABLE to	swim
Neg)	You	CAN	not	awim	= You	are not	ABLE to	awina
Int)	CAN	you					ABLE to	
A£.)	He	CAN		swim	= He	is	ABLE to	swim
Neg)	He	CAN	not	swim	= He	is not	ABLE to	swim
Int)	CAP	√ he		swim?	= Is	he	ABLE to	swim?
				P	ASADO			10/
Af.)	1	COULD		swim	= I	was	ABLE to	swim
Neg)	1	COULD	not	swim	= 1	was not	ABLE to	swim
Int) C	OULD	I		swim?	= Was	I	ABLE to	
A£)	He	COULD		swim	≕ He	was	ABLE to	swim
Neg)	He	COULD	not	swim	= He	was not	ABLE to	swim
Int) C	OULD	he		swim?	= Was	he	ABLE to	swim?
	They	COULD		swim	= They	were	ABLE to	swim
Af.)		COULD	not	swim	- They	mere not	ABLE to	aniel ma
rveg)	They	they	****	077 222				SINVERIE

EJERCICIOS

Practique las formas de TO BE ABLE (asirmativa, negativa e interrogativa) sustituyendo el infinitivo to swim por: to walk, to run, to jump y to dance.

¹ Able (éibol) = capaz.

CONJUGACIÓN DEL VERBO TO HAVE (tener)

TO HAVE, al igual que to do, es también verbo principal aunque además funge como auxiliar de los tiempos perfectos, equivaliendo en castellano al verbo haber, ejemplos:

I have spoken (he hablado) He has not eaten (él no ha comido) Have you seen? (¿ha visto usted?)

Veámoslo ahora solamente en su acepción de tener, poseer.

Afi	rmativo	Interro	gativo	Negativo
1	HAVE	DO I	have?	I) DON'T WAVE
You) IIAFE	you	have?	You DON'T HAVE
He)	he	have?	He
She	HAS	DOES she	have?	She DOESN'T HAVI
It	}	lit	have?	It)
We)	(we	have?	We
You	HAVE	DO you	have?	You DON'T HAVE
They	[they	have?	They

Observe el uso de HAS en he, she, it, en el afirmativo.

Por otro lado la forma HAVE TO implica necesidad siendo, asimismo, sinónimo del auxiliar MUST (deber), ejemplos:

I have to go now (tengo que irme ahora)

You don't have to come tomorrow (Ud. no tiene que venir mañana)

Does he have to leave? (¿Tiene él que marcharse?)

USO IDIOMÁTICO DEL VERBO TO HAVE

TO HAVE significa haber o tener, pero también equivale a ingerir tanto alimentos sólidos como líquidos. Por lo cual TO HAVE puede reemplazar a los verbos to eat (comer) y to drink (beber).

Asimismo la expresión LET ME HAVE equivale a GIVE ME (déme) y MAY I HAVE significa "sirvase darme..."

Veamos a continuación los siguientes ejemplos ilustrativos:

HAVE a coke = Drink a coke (tome una coca-cola) HAVE a sandwich = Eat a sandwich (coma un emparedado)

HAVE a cigarrette = Smoke a cigarette (fume un cigarrillo)

I want TO HAVE a glass of milk Quiero tomar un vaso de leche

I want TO HAVE some chicken Quiero comer algo de pollo

I'm going TO HAVE some coffee Voy a tomar algo de café

I'm going TO HAVE a steak Voy a comer un bistec

I always HAVE coffee for breakfast) Yo siempre tomo café en I always drink coffee for breakfast) el desayuno

I always HAVE meat for dinner Yo siempre como carne en I always eat meat for dinner la comida

Let me HAVE another cup of coffee Déme otra taza de café
Give me another cup of coffee

Let me HAVE your name and address Déme su nombre y Give me your name and address dirección

Let me HAVE your car (Déjeme disponer de su auto por un día o for a day)Proporcióneme su auto por un día

May I HAVE some more coffee? = Sírvase darme más café

May I HAVE a cigarette? Sírvase darme un cigarrillo o ¿Puedo tomar un cigarrillo?

May I HAVE your {Sírvase darme su nombre o dirección o name and address {¿Puedo tomar su nombre y dirección?

May I HAVE a job application? = Sírvase darme una solicitud de [empleo May I HAVE one? = ;Puedo tomar uno?

Veamos ahora la expresión YOU CAN HAVE en algunos ejemplos:

You can HAVE Usted puede disponer de, Usted puede quedarse con, o Usted puede tomar

117	TT 4777	
You can	HAVE	it
You can	HAVE	more milk if you wish
You can	HAVE	my room for a month
You can	HAVE	another cup of coffee
You can	HAVE	· more time
You can	HAVE	five more minutes
You can	HAVE	a booklet
You can	HAVE	those books
You can't	HAVE	more money
You can't	HAVE	more coffee

Traducción

Usted puede quedarse con ello
Usted puede tomar más leche si desea
Usted puede disponer de mi cuarto por un mes
Usted puede tomar otra taza de café
Usted puede disponer de más tiempo
Usted puede disponer de cinco minutos más
Usted puede tomar un folleto
Usted puede quedarse con esos libros

Usted no puede disponer de más dinero Usted no puede tomar más café.

EMPLEO DE DID Y DIDN'T

Los auxiliares DID y DIDN'T forman el Pasado Interrogativo y Negativo de todos los verbos en inglés, excluyendo, por supuesto a to be, can y must. Dichos auxiliares constituyen el pasado de do, does, don't y doesn't y al igual que éstos, van acompañados de un verbo en su forma original (speak, walk, write, etc.), pero nunca de un verbo principal en pasado (spoke, walked, wrote, etc.) ya que esta forma únicamente se emplea en el Pasado Afirmativo (I spoke, he walked, they wrote, etc.).

En contraste con los auxiliares del presente, DID y DIDN'T se emplean con todas las personas (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they). Didn't es la contracción de did not.

Veamos seguidamente la explicación gráfica de lo anterior en forma esquemáticamente digerida.

Forma Inte	rrogativa	
Presente	Pasado	
DO DOES }	→ DID	
Forma N	egativa	
Presente	Pasado	
DON'T DOESN'T	→ DIDN'T	

VERBOS REGULARES

Denominanse "VERBOS REGULARES" aquellos cuyo Pasado y Participio se construye añadiendo "ED" al infinitivo exento de la partícula to, o sea, el verbo en su forma original, ejemplo:

INFINITIVO sin to + ED = Pasado y Participio de los Verbos Regulares

Tomemos un típico verbo regular y observemos gráficamente cómo se forma dicho Pasado y Participio.

WORK + ED = WORKED (trabajó), WORKED (trabajado)

I work (Yo trabajo)
I worked (Yo trabajé)
I have worked (Yo he trabajado)

Nota: To have = haber o tener: I have = yo he o tengo.

La terminación ED que es característica especial de todos estos verbos, no sufre variación en ninguna de las personas:

You
He
She
It
We
You
They

Téngase en cuenta que al pronunciar la palabra WORKED la e es muda (como en la mayoría de los verbos regulares) y la d adquiere el sonido de t. El cambio de sonido en esta consonante es con el fin de dar a la palabra más eufonía y al mismo tiempo facilitar su pronunciación. Repita varias veces la palabra WORK-ED pronunciándola uérct.

Practiquemos pronunciando algunos verbos regulares en los cuales también en el Pasado y Participio la e de ED carece de sonido.

Infinitivo		Pase	Participio	
T	o talk	talk <i>ED</i>	(tóct)	talk <i>ED</i>
to	walk	walk <i>ED</i>	(uóct)	walkED
to	look	look <i>ED</i>	(lúct)	look ED
to	call	callED	(cold)	callED
to	stay	stay <i>ED</i>	(stéid)	stay <i>ED</i>
to	like	likeD	(láict)	like D
to	love	loveD	(lóvt)	loveD
to	live	liveD	(lívt)	${ m live} D$

Advierta cómo los verbos regulares cuyo infinitivo termina en "e" como like, love, live, etc. sólo basta añadirles "D" para formar su Pasado y Participio: liked. loved, lived, etc.

CASOS EN QUE LA "E" DE LA TERMINACIÓN ED TIENE SONIDO

Generalmente dicha vocal es muda en el Pasado y Participio aunque existen, sin embargo, casos excepcionales donde la e tiene sonido y éstos corresponden a los infinitivos que terminan en: t, te, d, de, y the.

Infinitivos terminados en:		1	Traducción infinitivo
T como TO WANT	WANTED	(uánted)	querer
TE como TO COMPLETE	COMPLETED	(complited)	completar
D como TO NEED	NEEDED	(níded)	necesitar
DE como TO DECIDE	DECIDED	(disáided)	decidir
THE como TO BATHE	BATHED	(béided)	bañar

CASOS EN QUE LA D DE LA TERMINACIÓN ED SE PRONUNCIA COMO T

El sonido de la "d" en la terminación ed se cambia en t en aquellos verbos cuyo infinitivo termina en h, sh, x, p, ss y ch.

A continuación se ilustra dichos casos con algunos ejemplos, utilizando para ello distintas personas. Repítalos en voz alta, teniendo además en mente que aquí la "e" de ed es muda.

					Traducción para
	Presente		Pe	asado	ambas formas
I	ASK	(asc)	1	ASKED	Yo pregunto-pregunté
I	ASK for		I	ASKED for	Yo pido-pedí
They	LOOK	(luc)	They	LOOKED	Ellos miran-miraron
They	LOOK for	,	They	LOOKED for	Ellos buscan-buscaron
You	WALK	(uóc)	You	WALKED	Tú caminas-caminaste
We	WALK		We	WALKED	Nos, caminamos-cami- [namos
8he	COOKS	(cucs	She	COOKED	Ella cocina-cocinó
They	COOK	(cuc)	They	COOKED	Ellos cocinan-cocina- [ron
I	FINISH	(finish)	1	FINISH <i>ED</i>	Yo termino-terminé
He	FINISHES	(finishes)	He	FINISHED	El termina-terminó
They	WASH	(uásh)	They	WASHED	Ellos lavan-lavaron
She	WASHES	(uáshes)	She	WASHED	Ella lava-lavó
You	PUSH	(push	You	PUSH <i>ED</i>	Ud. empuja-empujó
He	PUSHES	(púshes)	He	PUSH <i>ED</i>	El empuja-empujó
They	FIX	(fix)	They	FIXED	Ellos arreglan-arregla-
He	FIXES	(fixes	He	FIXED	Él arregla-arregió [ron
I	MIX	(mix)	I	MIXED	Yo mezclo-mezclé
She	MIXES	(mixes)	She	MIXED	Ella mezcla-mezcló
They	JUMP	(yomp	They	JUMP <i>ED</i>	Ellos brincan-brinca-
He	JUMPS	(yomps)	He	JUMP <i>ED</i>	Él brinca-brincó [ron
They	STOP	(stop)	They	STOPPED	Ellos se paran-pararon
He	STOPS	(stops	He	STOPPED	El se para-paró
I	DRESS	(dres)	I	DRESSED	Me visto-me vestí
She	DRESSES	(dréses	She	DRESSED	Ella se viste-se vistió

	Presente			Pasado *	Traducción para ambas formas	
I	WATCH	uatch)	I	WATCH <i>ED</i>	Yo observo-observé	
He	WATCHES	(uátches)	He	WATCH <i>ED</i>	Él observa-observó	

Nota: Es digno de hacer notar además, que aunque en la forma presente varían las terceras personas del singular (he, she, it) con respecto a los demás sujetos; en el Pasado no existe variación alguna en ninguno de los pronombres personales.

CASOS EN QUE LA "D" DEL PASADO Y PARTICIPIO CONSERVA SU MISMO SONIDO

	Presente			Pasado	Traducción para ambas formas
I	CALL	(col)	1	CALLED	Yo llamo-llamé
I	ANSWER	(ánser)	1	ANSWERED	Yo contesto-contesté
They	STAY	(stći)	They	STAYED	Ellos se quedan-se
		•	•		[quedaron
You	PLAY	(pléi)	You	PLAY <i>ED</i>	Ud. juega-jugó
1	REMEMBER	(rimémber)	1	REMEMBER ED	Yo recuerdo-recordé
You	PULL	(pul)	You	PULLED	Ud. tira-de-tiró (de)
They	PLAN	(plan)	They	PLANNED	Ellos proyectan
			•		[proyectaron
I	LEARN	(lern)	I	LEARN <i>ED</i>	Yo aprendo-aprendi
It	RAINS	(reins)	It	RAIN <i>ED</i>	Llueve-llovió
I	SHOW	(shóu)	1	SHOWED	Muestro-mostré
You	DESERVE	(disérv)	You	DESERVED	Ud. merece-mereció
I	BELIEVE	(biliv)	I	BELIEVED	Yo creo-cres
1	LIE	(lai)	I	LIED	Yo miento-menti
They	FILL	(fil)	They	FILLED	Ellos llenan-llenaron
I	DREAM	(driim)	I	DREAMED	Yo sucño-soñé
They	KILL	(kil)	They	KILLED	Ellos matan-mataron
It	HAPPENS	(jápens)	It	HAPPENED	Sucede-sucedió
It	CONTAINS	(contéins)	It	CONTAINED	Contiene-contenía
You	LISTEN	(lisen)	You	LISTENED	Ud. escucha-escuchó

CASOS EN QUE LA "Y" SE CAMBIA EN "I" PARA EL PASADO Y PARTICIPIO

Veamos ahora los verbos regulares cuyos infinitivos terminan en "y", letra que a su vez es precedida por otra consonante. En estos casos la Y se cambia por i en el Pasado y Participio, siendo muda, asimismo, la r de la terminación ED. La d conserva su mismo sonido.

	Presente		р	insado	Traducción para ambas form as
I He	STUDY STUDIES	(stódi) (stódis)	I He	STUDIED STUDIED	Yo estudio-estudić f.l estudia-estudió
I He	HURRY HURR/ES	(jórri) (jórris)	I He	HURRIED HURRIED	Me apresuro-apresuré Él se apresura-se [apresuró
They	WORRY	(uórri)	They	WORRI <i>ED</i>	Ellos se preocupan-se [preocuparon
She	WORR/ES	(uórris)	She	WORRI <i>ED</i>	Ella se preocupa-se
You He	TRY TR/ES	(trái) (tráis)	You He	TRIED TRIED	Ud. procura-procuró
They	MARRY	(márri)	They	MARRIED	Ellos se casan se casa-
She	MARRIES	(márris)	She	MARRIED	Ella se casa-se casó
You He	APPLY APPLIES	(aplái) (apláis)	You He	APPLIED APPLIED	Ud. aplica-aplicó El aplica-aplicó
I She	APPLY for APPLIES for		I She	APPLIED for APPLIED for	Yo solicito-solicité Ella solicita-solicitó
I He	DRY DR/ES	(drái) (dráis)	I He	DRIED DRIED	Yo seco-sequé fil seca-secó
They She	DENY DEN/ES	(dinái) (dináis)	They She	DENI <i>ED</i> DENI <i>ED</i>	Ellos niegan-negaron Ella niega-negó

FORMA EN PASADO DE LOS VERBOS IRREGULARES

Observe que el verbo en su forma clásica de pasado (spoke, saw, ate), se utiliza únicamente en el Pasado Afirmativo.

Advierta asimismo que tanto en el Pasado Interrogativo como en el Negativo, el verbo está en presente (speak, see, eat), ya que los auxiliares did y didn't (did not) que se emplean en dichas formas están ya en pasado.

Recuérdese que did constituye el pasado de do y does, en tanto que didn't lo es de don't y doesn't.

	Pasado		Pasado
Infinitivo	Afirmativo	Pasado interrogativo	Negativo
To speak	SPOKE (spouc)	Did (someone)1 speak?	Did not speak
to see	SAW (so)	did (someone) see?	did not see
to, eat	ATE (eit)	did (someone) eat?	did not eat
to drink	DRANK (dranc)	did (someone) drink	did not drink
to go	WENT (uént)	did (someone) go?	did not go
to come	CAME (kéim)	did (someone) come!	did not come
to get	GOT (got)	did (someone) get?	did not get
to buy	BOUGHT (bot)	did (someone) buy?	did not buy
to tell	TOLD (tould)	did (someone) tell?	did not tell
to leave	LEFT (left)	did (someone) leave?	did not leave
to hear	HEARD (jerd)	did (someone) hear?	did not hear
to know	KNEW (niú)	did (someone) know?	did not know
to sleep	SLEPT (slépt)	did (someone) sleep?	did not sleep
to have	HAD (jad)	did (someone) have?	did not have
to do	DID (did)	did (someone) do?	did not do
to read	READ (red)	did (someone) read?	did not read
to write	WROTE (rout)	did (someone) write?	did not write
to give	GAVE (guéiv)	did (someone) give?	did not give
to bring	BROUGHT (brot)	did (someone) bring?	did not bring
to take	TOOK (tuc)	did (someone) take?	did not take
to find	FOUND (faund)	did (someone) find?	did not find
to be	(was	(was (I, he, she, it)?	(was not
to be	were	were (we, you, they)?	were not
can	could	could (someone)?	could not
		(someone)	COMIN HOL

¹ Aquí someone (alguien) hace las veces de cualquier sujeto o persona (I, you, he, she, it, me, you, they), por lo tanto usted puede reemplazarlo por cualquiera de ellos.

He aquí los verbos irregulares más frecuentemente empleados en la conversación cotidiana. Obsérvelos agrupados mnemotécnicamente para facilitar una más rápida asimilación. Advierta también la identidad en letras, así como la "rima verbal" que impera en cada uno de los distintos grupos. Por ejemplo: bought, brought, thought, sought y fought donde predomina el sonido "ot".

				Traducción de
Inf	initivos	Pasado		ambas formas
To buy	(tu bai)	BOUGHT	(bot)	comprar-compró
to bring	(tu bring)	BROUGHT	(brot)	traer-traĵo
to think	(tu zinc)	THOUGHT	(zot)	pensar-pensó
to seek	(tu siic)	SOUGHT	(sot)	buscar-buscó
to fight	(tu fait)	FOUGHT	(fot)	pelear-peleó
to speak	(tuspic)	SPOKE	(spouc)	hablar-habló
to break	(tu bréic)	BROKE	(bróuc)	romper-rompió
to steal	(tustiil)	STOLE	(stóul)	robar-robó
to choose	(tu chus)	CHOSE	(chóus)	escoger-escogió
to write	(tu ráit)	WROTE	(róut)	escribir-escribió
to drive	(tu dráiv)	DROVE	(dróuv)	manejar-manejó
to ride	(tu raid)	RODE	(roud)	montar-montó
to sleep	(tu slíip)	SLEPT	(slépt)	dormir-durmió
to keep	(tu klip)	KEPT	(képt)	guardar-guardó
to sweep	(tu suiip)	SWEPT	(suépt)	barrer-barrió
to feel	(tu fiil)	FELT	(felt)	sentir-sintió
to leave	(tu liiv)	LEFT	(left)	salir-salió
to meet	(tu miit)	MET	(met)	encontrarse-se encontró
to drink	(tu drinc)	DRANK	(dranc)	beber-bebió
to begin	(tu biguín)	BEGAN	(bigán)	empezar-empezó
to swim	(tu suim)	SWAM	(suám)	nadar-nadó
to sing	(tu sing)	SANG	(sang)	cantar-cantó
to ring	(tu ring)	RANG	(rang)	tocar-tocó (timbre o [campana
to run	(tu ron)	RAN	(ran)	соттет-соттіо
to sit	(tu sit)	SAT	(sat)	sentarse-se sentó
to know	(tu nóu)	KNEW	(niú)	conocer, saber-conoció
to grow	(tu gróu)	GREW	(grú)	crecer-creció
to throw	(tu zróu	THREW	(ZTÚ)	arrojar-arrojó
to blow	(tu blóu)	BLEW	(blú)	soplar-sopló
to fly	(tu flai)	FLEW	(flú)	volar-voló
to send	(tu send)	SENT	(sent)	enviar-envió
	(tuspénď)	SPENT	(spent)	gastar-gastó (tiempo o
to spend	,			(dinero)
		109		

	w et 14				_	Traducción de
	Infinit			Pesa		ambas formas
) give	•	guiv)	GAVE	(gućiv)	dar-dió
te	forgive	(tt	ı forguív)	FORGAVE	(forguéiv)	perdonar-perdonó
te	forbid	(tr	forbid)	FORBADE	(forbéid)	prohibir-prohibió
	get		ı guet)	GOT	(got)	conseguir-consiguió
te	o forget	(tı	i forguét)	FORGOT	(forgót)	olvidar-olvidó
	tell		tel)	TOLD	(tóuld)	decir-dijo
to	sell	(Eu	ı sel)	SOLD	(sóuld)	vender-vendió
ŧ	wear	(tu	uear)	WORE	(uor)	usar-usó (ilevar puesto)
to	tear	(tu	téar)	TORE	(tor)	(rasgar-rasgó
	stand	,	stánd)	STOOD	(stúd)	poner de pie puso de
TC.	understand	(ŧu	onderstand	STOOD	(onderstúd)	(pie) entender-entendió
to	teach	(tu	táich)	TAUGHT	(tot)	enseñar-enseñó
	catch		catch)	CAUGHT	(cot)	atrapar-atrapó
to	take	(tu	téic)	TOOK	(tuc)	tomar-tomó lievar-lievó
to	shake	(tu	shéic)	SHOOK	(shuc)	agitar-agitó
to	wake	(tu	uéic)	WORE	(uóc)	despertar-despertó
to	say	(tu	sei)	SAID	(sed)	decir-dijo
to	pay	(tu	pei)	PAID	(péid)	pagar-pagó
	hang		jang)	HUNG	(jong)	colgar-colgó
ţ0	swing	(tu	suing)	SWUNG	(suong)	balancear-balanceó
	hold	(tu	jóuld)	HELD	(jeld)	sostener-sostuvo
to	fall	(tu	fol)	FELL	(fel)	caer-cayó
to	win	(tu	uín)	WON	(uón)	ganar-ganó (competen
to	shine	(tu	sháin)	SHONE	(shon)	brillar-brilló cia)
	come		com)	CAME	(kéim)	venir-vino
	become eat	(tu (tu	bicóm) (it)	BECAME ATE	(bikéim) (eit)	llegar a ser-llegó a ser comer-comió
	find	(tu	fáind)	FOUND	(fáund)	encontrar-encontró
to	lose	(tu	lus)	LOST	(lost)	perder-perdió

Infinith	vos	Pasac	lo	Traducción de ambas formas
to have to make to do to see	(tu jav) (tu méic) (tu du) (tu sii)	HAD MADE DID SAW	(jad) (méid) (did) (so)	tener, haber-tuvo, hubo manufacturar-manufacturó hacer·hizo ver·vio
to put to let	(tu put) (tu let)	PUT LET	(put) (let)	poner-puso permitir-permitió dejar-dejó
to set to cost to cut to quit to hurt	(tu set) (tu cost) (tu cot) (tu cuit) (tu jert)	SET COST CUT QUIT HURT	(set) (cost) (cot) (cuft) (jert)	fijar-fijó costar-costó cortar-cortó renunciar-renunció lesionar-lesionó

EJERCICIOS

Cambie las siguientes oraciones al Pasado.

- 1 Susan writes letters to her parents
- 2 My brother goes to the University of Mexico
- 3 Mother buys many things downtown
- 4 Father eats supper early
- 5 He comes home at night
- 6 Frank reads the newspaper in the morning
- 7 She speaks to us in English
- 8 I leave the house early in the morning
- 9 I get to the office on time
- 10 They drink coffee in the morning
- 11 They see me at school
- 12 Mary knows how to type very quickly
- 13 Henry knows many people in New York
- 14 He meets his friends at the club
- 15 I think it is raining
- 16 Father gives us money for Christmas
- 17 He brings many presents for all of us too
- 18 Mother takes us to the movies
- 19 I have coffee and cake in the morning
- 20 We find New York very interesting
- 21 He keeps the money in this pocket
- 22 Mother tells us stories before going to bed
- 23 He says "Good morning" to us
- 24 I sleep at home
- 25 They send me a package at home
- 26 He does his work very well
- 27 The engineer makes houses and buildings
- 28 I spend my vacations on my father's ranch
- 29 They spend too much money shopping
- 30 My brother drives his car to go to the office
- 31 I ride in the bus in order to go to work
- 32 The boy feels hungry in the morning
- 33 We understand the English conversation
- 34 I sit down during the English class
- 35 We stand up before the Mexican flag
- 36 She cuts the cake after dinner
- 37 After school Henry puts his book into the desk
- 38 They are teachers at Columbia University
- 39 We can see Central Park from the top of the Empire State Building
- 40 My brother is in Cuba.

EJERCICIOS

Lea en voz alta y traduzca estas oraciones, después cámbiela al Pasado Interrogativo y Negativo. Ejemplos:

He did his work yesterday (él hizo tu trabajo ayer)
Pasado Neg. He didn't do his work yesterday
Pasado Int. Did he do his work yesterday?

He could see the Parade yesterday (él pudo ver el des-Pasado Int. Could he see the Parade yesterday? [file de ayer) Pasado Neg. He couldn't see the Parade yesterday.

- 1 He spoke to us yesterday morning
- 2 They saw Mary in the theater last night
- 3 I ate chicken salad yesterday
- 4 We had coflee and cake last night
- 5 My father bought many presents last Christmas
- 6 My brother got another job last month
- 7 Mary wrote a letter to her family last week 8 You read the newspaper last night
- 9 The men heard the explosion yesterday
- 10 I left my book on the table
- 11 Frank left the office early yesterday afternoon
- 12 She left for New York last night 13 They slept in a hotel yesterday
- 14 He felt tired last night
- 15 You kept your money in the bank last year
- 16 She kept the food hot yesterday
- 17 We met Mr. Brown three years ago
- 18 The woman swept the floor yesterday
- 19 The girls knew Paris last Summer
- 20 I knew the truth
- 21 John drank a glass of milk last night
- 22 She told me to come here
- 23 I gave you five dollars for the book
- 24 She forgot to call me up
- 25 He spent twenty dollars last Sunday
- 26 They spent two weeks in the country last year
- 27 You sent me a message yesterday
- 28 The girl said: Hello!
- 29 Robert found a wallet on the street
- 30 The boy lost his pencil yesterday
- 31 Mother cut the cake last night
- 32 Henry broke his leg last month 33 Alice took a taxi five minutes ago
- 34 The children brought flowers to their mother

- 35 You thought it was raining
- 36 You chose a nice color
- 37 Frank hurt his hand playing ball
- 38 He put his hand on my shoulder
- 39 They threw papers on the floor
- 40 The wind blew very hard yesterday
- 41 My father flew to Chicago last week
- 42 My brother drove the car last night
- 43 We rode in a bus yesterday morning
- 44 They stole money from the store
- 45 He sought information at the office
- 46 The girl set the table yesterday
- 47 They stood at the door
- 48 He understood the lesson yesterday
- 49 Two gentlemen were here yesterday
- 50 The boy rose early last morning
- 51 John quit his job last week
- 52 Mr. Taylor forbade the students to go out last night
- 58 Mother forgave my faults (faltas, errores)
- 54 Mary fell down yesterday
- 55 The boy held the books under his arm.

EMPLEO DE LA FORMA USED TO

El Pretérito Imperfecto de todos los verbos, excluyendo a can (poder), y must (deber) se construye en inglés con la forma USED TO (solía o acostumbraba) seguida de un verbo en su forma original o simple. Ejemplos:

Yo vivía = I USED TO live
Él jugaba = He USED TO play
Nosotros comíamos = We USED TO eat
Ellos trabajaban = They USED TO work
Ustedes venían = You USED TO come

Como fácilmente puede apreciarse esta forma expresa hábito en el Pasado, no debiendo confundirse con el Pretérito Indefinido: Yo viví (I lived), él jugó (he played), nosotros comimos (we ate), etc., que denota un pasado menos remoto:

Yo vine aqui el año pasado = I came here last year

USED TO se emplea con todas las personas. Veamos la condensación de lo anterior de manera esquemáticamente digerida.

You He She We You They	USED TO	go travel buy etc.
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Utilizase también dicha forma con el pronombre impersonal it: It used to rain = Llovia o solía llover

DIDN'T USE TO constituye su forma negativa, ejemplos:

I didn't USE TO play

(Yo no jugaba o no solía jugar)

You didn't USE TO study

(Tú no estudiabas o no solías es-(tudiar)

He didn't USE TO read

(Él no leia o no solia leer)

Observe la formación del afirmativo, negativo e interrogativo del auxiliar USED TO (iúst to).

Advierta, asimismo, la D de used to sólo en la forma afirmativa, ya que tanto el negativo e interrogativo carecen de dicha consonante, puesto que didn't y DID ya implican tiempo pasado.

They	USED T	O play	base-ball
He	USED T	O practice	sports
You	USED T	O come	here often

Ellos jugaban (o acostumbraban jugar) beisbol Él practicaba (o acostumbraba practicar) los deportes Usted venía (o acostumbraba venir) aquí a menudo.

Т	hey	didn't	USE	то	play	base-ball
H	e	didn't	USE	то	practice	sports
Y	ou	didn't	USE	ТО	come	here often

Did	they	USE	то	play	base-ball?
Did	he	USE	то	practice	sports?
Did	you	USE	TO	come	here often?

Nota: Para expresar hábito en el Presente, empléase el verbo principal en su forma original o simple:

I work every day

I have coffee every morning

I go to the movies every week

EJERCICIOS

Cambie a la forma USED TO las siguientes oraciones. Ejemplo:

I walk in the park every Sunday 1 used to walk in the park every Sunday

Frank is my friend Frank used to be my friend

- I I walk in the park every Sunday
- 2 We eat chicken every Sunday
- 3 I live on Clark Street
- 4 I go to the beach during the Summer
- 5 They come here during their vacations
- 6 The boys play base-ball after school
- 7 He sees Mary very often
- 8 My sister studies in Canada
- 9 I work in Mexico City
- 10 Frank is my friend
- 11 My house is beautiful
- 12 Father buys clothes for us every Christmas
- 13 I talk with my friends at the club
- 14 I visit my relatives every year
- 15 We read the newspaper every morning
- 16 They travel to Florida every Summer
- 17 He dances at the night-club every Saturday night
- 18 She has a big house in the country
- 19 My parents write me every week
- 20 We practice basket-ball in school

EL AUXILIAR MUST

MUST (most) pertenece a los auxiliares de DEBER. Siendo dicho auxiliar el más fuerte en virtud de que implica una obligación moral ineludible, ejemplo:

We MUST love God (Debemos amar a Dios)

Lo mismo que can y may, también es defectivo constando sólo de una forma (must) y careciendo, por consiguiente, de todas las demás.

(única forma: presente)

I .	MUST =	yo debo
You	MUST =	usted debe
He She It	MUST = MUST =	
We You	MUST = MUST =	Nosotros debemos ustedes deben Ellos(as) deben
I ticy	142 O V A	Ellos(as) debell

Además nunca debe emplearse la partícula to inmediatamente después de MUST, ejemplos:

	respect honor	the law	(1) (2)
You MUST	obey	your parents orders	(3)
You MUST	defend	your country	(4)
	protect	your children	(5)
	tell	the truth	(6)

Traducción

- I Usted debe respetar la ley
- 2. Usted debe honrar a sus padres
- 3 Usted debe obedecer las ordenes
- 4. Usted debe defender su patria
- 5. Usted debe proteger a sus hijos
- 6. Usted debe decir la verdad.

等 金色

You must NOT go to that place = Usted no debe ir a ese lugar.

La contracción de must NOT es mustN'T (pronúnciese mósent). Ejemplo:

You mustN'T talk with him - Usted no debe platicar con él

Conforme a lo expuesto en los dos últimos ejemplos, nótese que esta forma negativa implica tácitamente una prohibición.

Veamos a continuación algunos ejemplos ilustrativos en forma esquemática, para una mejor comprensión de mustn't.

	steal kill	anything anybody	(1) (2)
You MUSTN'T	lie	to anyone	(3)
	deceive	anybody	(4)
	disobey	orders	(5)
	tell	lies	(6)
	deny conceal	the truth	(7)
	conceal	your feelings	(8)

Traducción

- 1. Usted no debe robar nada
- 2. Usted no debe matar a nadie
- 3. Usted no debe mentir a ninguno
- 4. Usted no debe engañar a nadie
- 5. Usted no debe desobedecer las órdenes
- 6. Usted no debe contar mentiras
- 7. Usted no debe negar la verdad
- 8. Usted no debe ocultar sus sentimientos

Al igual que todos los verbos auxiliares, MUST es además auxiliar de si mismo. De lo cual se desprende que para construir su forma interrogativa no requiere de ningún otro, tan sólo basta anteponer MUST al sujeto que se emplee, ejemplos:

MUST I	(¿Debo yo?
MUST Frank?	(¿Debe Francisco
MUST my sister?	(¿Debe mi hermana?
MUST they?	(¿Deben ellos?

Recuérdese, por medio de este diagrama esquemático, la posición invariable de la forma interrogativa en general, aunque en este caso se haga destacar a MUST únicamente.

1 What 2 Where 3 At what time 4 How	Auxiliar	Sujeto Frank {	Verbo do? work?	(1) (2)
4 How	j	Į	speak?	(4)
	aé debe hace	r Francisco	25	
I. ¿Qi			•	
	inde debe ti			
2. ¿Do		rabajar Fra	ncisco?	

Por otra parte MUST también suele expresar inferencia, es decir, en los casos donde no denota deber moral, implica entonces una mera suposición o hipótesis, ejemplos:

That man MUST be very rich (Ese hombre debe ser muy rico)

That girl MUST be very intelligent (Esa muchacha debe ser muy inteligente)

His grand-father MUST be very old (Su abuelo (de él) debe ser muy viejo)

It MUST be	very expensive very cheap very good very bad very hot very cold	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)
1 Debe ser	mily caro	
1 Debe ser : 2 Debe ser :		
1 Debe ser : 2 Debe ser : 3 Debe ser :	muy barato	
2 Debe ser : 3 Debe ser : 4 Debe ser :	muy barato muy bueno muy malo	
2 Debe ser i 3 Debe ser i 4 Debe ser i 5 Debe ser i	muy barato muy bueno muy malo muy caliente	
2 Debe ser i 3 Debe ser i 4 Debe ser i 5 Debe ser i	muy barato muy bueno muy malo muy caliente er mucho calor)	

SOME NEW WORDS

SOMETHING (sómzing) = algo, alguna cosa (al preguntar o afir-

Can you do something? = ¿Puede usted hacer algo?
I must do something = Yo debo hacer algo

ANYTHING (énizing) = { algo, alguna cosa (al preguntar) nada (cuando le antecede una torma verbal negativa)

Do you want anything? = ¿Quiere usted alguna cosa? He can't do anything = Él no puede hacer nada

NOTHING¹ (nózing) = nada (cuando le antecede una forma [verbal en afirmativo)

I know nothing =Yo no sé nada He can do nothing =Él no puede hacer nada

¹ Recuerde que en inglés no se debe emplear una doble negación en una misma oración. Ejemplos:

I know nothing = I don't know anything
You must see no-one = You mustn't see any-one
I want to speak to no-one = I don't want to speak to any-one

SOMEBODY (sombodi) alguien o alguna persona (al preguntar SOME-ONE (som-uan) o afirmar)

Is somebody here? = ¿Está alguien aquí? Was some-one in the house? = ¿Estaba alguien en la casa?

I must talk with somebody = Yo debo platicar con alguien I'll see some-one there = Veré a alguien ahí

ANYBODY (énibodi) alguien o alguna persona (al preguntar) ANY-ONE (éni-uan) ninguno, nadie (si es precedido de un auxi-[liar negativo)

> Was anybody working here last night? = ¿Estuvo alguien trabajando aquí anoche?

Does any-one like chocolate? = {Le gusta a alguien el chocolate?

You must not see anybody = Usted no debe ver a nadie You must not speak to any-one = Usted no debe hablar a nadie

NOBODY (nóubodi) nadie, ninguna persona (precedido siem-NO-ONE (nou-uan) pre en una forma verbal en afirmativo)

He likes to live with nobody = A él no le gusta vivir con nadie I want to see no-one = Yo no quiero ver a nadie

VOCABULARIO

God	(god)	= Dios
parents	(párents)	= padres
truth ¹	(truz)	= verdad
true	(tru)	= verdadero
law	(lo)	= ley
lawyer	(lóier)	= abogado
orders	(orders)	= órdenes, pedidos
country	(cóntri)	= patria, país; campo
lies	(láis)	= mentiras
feelings	(fíilings)	= sentimientos

¹ Recuerde que la TH tiene un sonido equivalente a la z como se pronuncia en España.

VERBOS EN INFINITIVO

To love	(tu lov)	=	amar
to respect	(tu rispéct)	==	respetar
to honor	(tu ónor)		honrar
to obey	(tu obéi)		obedecer
to disobey	(tu disobéi)	_	desobedecer
to defend	(tu difénd)	=	defender
to protect	(tu protéct)	=	proteger
to steal	(tu stíil)	=	robar
to kill	(ta kil)	=	matar
to lie	(tu lai)		mentir
to deceive	(tu disíiv)		engañar
to deny	(tu dinái)		negar
to conceal	(tu consíil)	_	ocultar

REPASANDO ALGUNOS AUXILIARES EN LAS FORMAS INTERROGATIVA Y AFIRMATIVA

Observe el uso de las palabras interrogativas what, how, how much, etc., en la comparación de los auxiliares do y does, así como la respuesta a dichas preguntas.

Lea estas oraciones en voz alta.

What What		you Mary		,	*	I She	do does	
How	DO	they	come	every	week?	They	come	by bus
How		Frank				He		by car
How much	DOES	Mary	huy	every	month?	She	buys	12 dozen
How much			buy	счегу	month?	You		6 dozen
How long	DO	they	work	daily?		They	work	8 hours
How long				daily?		He	works	10 hours
When	DOES	he	leave	•		He	leaves	daily
When	DO	we	leave	?		We	leave	,
Where	DOES	Frank	go	every	night?	Frank	goes	to the movie
Where	DO	you	go		night?	1	go	home

EJERCICIOS

Cambie las respuestas a la forma negativa, ejemplos:

I don't do my work (Yo no hago mi trabajo)
She doesn't do her work (Ella no hace su trabajo)
They don't come by bus (Ellos no vienen en autobús)

las preguntas el verbo principal está en su forma original o simple.

Lea estas oraciones en voz alta.

What	DID	you	do	yest	erday?	I	DID	my	work
What	DID	Mary	do	yest	erday?	She	DID	her	work
How	DID	they	come	last	week?	They	CAME	by	bus-
How	DID	Frank	come	last	week?	He	CAME	by	car
How much	DID	Mary	buy	last	month?	She	BOUGHT	12	dozen
How much	DID	1	buy	last	month?	I	BOUGHT	6	dozen
How long	DID	they	work	yest	етдау?	They	WORKED	8	hours
How long	DID	he	work	yest	erday?	Hle	WORKED	12	hours
When	DID	he	leave?			He	LEFT	yes	terday
When	DID	we	leave?			We	LEFT	yes	terday
Where	DID	Frank	go	last	night?	He	WENT	to	the movie
Where	DID	you	go	last	night?	1	WENT	ho	me

EJERCICIOS

Cambie las respuestas a la forma negativa, ejemplos:

I didn't do my work (Yo no hice mi trabajo)

She didn't do her work (Ella no hizo su trabajo)

I didn't go home (Yo no fui a casa)

Observe el uso del auxiliar will en el Futuro Interrogativo junto con las palabras what, how, how much, etc. En el Futuro afirmativo adviértase las formas contraídas de will.

Lea las siguientes oraciones en voz alta,

How				next week?	They'LL He'LL		by car
]]	come	ру саг
			buy	next month?	She'LL	buy	12 dozen
How much	WILL	I	buy	next month?	You'LL	buy	6 dozen
How long	WILL	they	work	tomorrow?	They'LL	work	8 hours
How long	WILL	he	work	tomorrow?			10 hours
When	WILL	he	leave?		HeLL	leave	กดพ
When	WILL	we	leave?		We'LL		
Where	WILL	Frank	øo.	tonight?	Herr	go.	to the movie
				tonight?	II	go	

EJERCICIOS

Cambie las respuestas a la forma negativa, empleando la contracción de will not: WON'T, ejemplos:

I won't do my work (Yo no haré mi trabajo)

She won't do her work (Ella no hará su trabajo)

They won't come by bus (Ellos no vendrán en autobús)

Observe el uso del auxiliar MUST para expresar necesidad o "tener que". Note, asimismo, el empleo de las palabras, what, how, how much, etc., en las preguntas y la forma verbal en ambos cuadros (do, come, buy, etc.) sin la partícula to.

Lea las siguientes oraciones en voz alta.

					•				
What	MUST	you	do	every	day?	I	MUST	do	my work
What	MUST	Mary	do	ечегу	day?	She	MUST	do	her wor
How	MUST	they	come	now?		They	MUST	come	by bus
How	MUST	Frank	come	now?		He	MUST	come	by car
How much	MUST	Mary	buy	today?		She	MUST	buy	12 dozer
How much	MUST	1	buy	today?	,	You	MUST	buy	6 dozen
How long	MUST	they	work	every	day?	They	MUST	work	8 hour
How long						He	MUST	work	8 hours
When	MUST	he	leavel	,		He	MUST	leave	today
When	MUST	we	leavel	*		We	MUST	leave	today
Where	MUST	Frank	go	now?		He	MUST	go	to school
Where	MUST	you	go	Swort		1	MUST	go	home

EJERCICIOS

Cambie las respuestas a la forma negativa empleando la contracción de must not: MUSTN'T, ejemplos:

I mustn't do my work (Yo no debo hacer mi trabajo)

She mustn't do her work (Ella no debe hacer su trabajo)

They mustn't come by bus (Ellos no deben venir en autobús)

EJERCICIOS

- Repasando las expresiones de tiempo y aprendiendo algunas nuevas.
- Practiquelas cambiando las siguientes oraciones a las formas negativa e interrogativa. Use contracciones en el negativo.

NOW (ahora)
I am reading now

LATER (más tarde) She will be in her house later

TODAY (hoy)
It is hot today

TONIGHT (esta noche)
It will be cold tonight

TOMORROW (mañana)
I will be here tomorrow

TOMORROW MORNING (mañana por la mañana) He'll be in Acapulco tomorrow morning

TOMORROW AFTERNOON (mañana por la tarde) It'll be windy tomorrow afternoon

TOMORROW NIGHT (mañana por la noche) It'll be cool tomorrow night

DAY AFTER TOMORROW (pasado mañana) We'll be back day after tomorrow

YESTERDAY (ayer)
They were here yesterday

DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY (antier, anteayer)
I was here day before yesterday

LAST NIGHT (anoche)

He was at home last night

LAST SUNDAY (el domingo pasado)
You were playing base-ball last Sunday

LAST WEEK (la semana pasada) She was working last week

LAST MONTH (el mes pasado) He was resting last month LAST YEAR (el año pasado)
They were learning English last year

LAST CHRISTMAS (las Navidades pasadas)
It was snowy last Christmas

LAST WINTER (el invierno pasado)
It was snowing last Winter

LAST SEPTEMBER (el pasado septiembre)
It was raining last September

LAST TIME (la última vez) It was windy last time

NEXT WEEK (la semana próxima) I'll go to Chicago next week

NEXT MONTH (el mes próximo) She'il come here next month

NEXT YEAR (el año próximo) They'll be back next year

NEXT CHRISTMAS (las próximas Navidades) We'll buy many presents next Christmas

NEXT FALL (el próximo otoño) He'll marry next fall

NEXT TIME (la próxima vez) You'll do your work next time

BEFORE (antes)
He thinks before talking

AFTER (después) He rests after working

FORMA EQUIVALENTE A MUST Y EMPLEO DE SHOULD Y OUGHT TO

Estos dos auxiliares (should y ought to) en unión de MUST constituyen el triángulo que expresa deber.

Como se recordará, must implica la más fuerte obligación moral denotando asimismo necesidad o inferencia y su traducción al español corresponde a "TENER QUE", "DEBER",

De ahí que:

MUST = TO HAVE TO

Veámoslo ahora complementado con "go home" (ir a casa) en algunos ejemplos ilustrativos:

I	MUST	go	home	=	I	HAVE	TO	go	home
You	MUST	go	home	=	You	HAVE	TO	go	home
He	MUST	go	home	=	He	HAS	TO	go	home
She	MUST	go	home	\equiv	She	HAS	TO	go	home
Ιŧ	MUST	go	home	=	It				home
We	MUST	go	home	=	We	HAVE	TO	go	home
You	MUST	go	home	==	You	HAVE	TO	go	home
They	MUST	go	home	-	They	HAVE	TO	go	home

Estas formas sinónimas en negativo serían:

I MUSTN'T go home = I DON'T HAVE TO go home He MUSTN'T go home = He DOESN'T HAVE TO go home

Y en el interrogativo:

MUST I go home? = DO I HAVE TO go home? MUST he go home? = DOES he HAVE TO go home?

SHOULD y OUGHT TO son menos fuertes que MUST cuando se trata de comparar el grado de intensidad en lo referente a obligación.

El auxiliar OUGH I TO (pronúnciese ot) expresa más bien conveniencia que deber moral, pudiendo equivaler en castellano a "ES CONVENIENTE QUE", "DEBIERA" o "DEBERIA".

Destácase además el empieo de la partícula to después de ought, ejemplos:

You OUGHT TO learn English = A usted le conviene aprender [inglés o usted debiera (o debería) aprender [inglés

You OUGHT TO go to the United States = Usted debiera o (de-[bería ir a los Estados Unidos

You OUGHT TO buy that book = Usted debiera comprar ese [libro

You OUGHT TO see that picture = Usted debería ver esa pe-[lícula. Para formar el negativo empléase la partícula NOT inmediatamente después de dicho auxiliar, ejemplos:

You ought NOT to do that = Usted no debiera hacer eso

He ought NOT to smoke so much = £1 no debiera fumar tanto

We ought NOT to speak Spanish = No debiéramos hablar espain English class nol en la clase de inglés.

Generalmente no se emplea OUGHT TO en la forma interrogativa.

El auxiliar SHOULD (pronúnciese shud) implica deber, pero no de índole moral, denotando más bien recomendación o consejo. Puede expresar, asimismo, requisito a llenar, equivaliendo en español a "DEBE" o "DEBERÍA".

He aquí algunas oraciones en esta gráfica en la cual should encierra un requisito.

Everybody SHOULD Everybody SHOULD Everybody SHOULD Everybody SHOULD Everybody SHOULD	write tell practice	his credential the examination with ink his name and address next week a note-book
--	---------------------------	--

Traducción

Todos deben tener su credencial Todos deben escribir el examen con tinta Todos deben decir su nombre y dirección Todos deben practicar la semana próxima Todos deben traer un libro de apuntes

Ahora veamos otros ejemplos en los que este auxiliar exprese una mera recomendación, consejo o sugerencia.

Every woman	SHOULD	Marry	young
Students	SHOULD	practice	English
You	SHOULD	read	the instructions
We	SHOULD	eat	more fruit
Everybody	SHOULD	drive	carefully

Traducción

Todas las mujeres (cada mujer) deberían casarse jóvenes Los estudiantes deben practicar inglés Usted debe (debería) leer las instrucciones Deberíamos comer más fruta Todos deberían manejar cuidadosamente Como en los demás auxiliares, empléase NOT después de should para formar el negativo y cuya contracción es SHOULDN'T.

He aquí algunos ejemplos ilustrativos de la forma negativa:

You	SHOULDN'T	drive	too fast
The children	SHOULDN'T	run	after dinner
He	SHOULDN'T	work	at night
You	SHOULDN'T	talk	in class
The girl	SHOULDN'T	study	so late

Traducción

Usted no debería manejar tan rápido
Los niños no deberían correr después de la comida
Él no debería trabajar de noche
Ustedes no deberían platicar en la clase
La muchacha no debería estudiar tan tarde

La construcción del interrogativo de este auxiliar sigue la misma pauta de must, can, etc.; es decir, se invierte la posición del auxiliar con respecto al sujeto.

Observe en esta gráfica la posición de should en la forma interrogativa empleando además las palabras what, where, etc.

SHOULD	1	do?
SHOULD	1	go?
SHOULD	I	come?
SHOULD	I	buy?
SHOULD	1	stay?
SHOULD	I	speak?
	SHOULD SHOULD SHOULD SHOULD	SHOULD I SHOULD I SHOULD I SHOULD I

Traducción

¿Qué debo (o debería) hacer yo? ¿Dónde debo (o debería) ir yo? ¿Cuándo debo (o debería) venir yo? ¿Cuánto debo (o debería) comprar? ¿Cuánto tiempo debo (o debería) quedarme? ¿Cómo debo (o debería) hablar? En el inglés clásico y muy literario se usa también SHOULD para la forma condicional en las primeras personas (I y we), en lugar de WOULD. Lo mismo podríase agregar con respecto a SHALL y WILL. Ejemplos:

"要数66

Form	a de len clásico	de lenguaje Forma de lenguaje clásico cotidiano				Traducción de ambas formas
I	should	like	I	would	like	(me gustaría
We	should	like	We	would	like	(nos gustaría)
I	shall	go	I	will	go	(iré)
We	shall	go	We	will	go	(iremos)

EMPLEO DEL AUXILIAR MAY

MAY (pronúnciese mei) es también un verbo defectivo, es decir, solamente consta de dos formas: la que expresa una posibilidad en presente MAY (es posible que) y la que denota una posibilidad en pasado MIGHT (podría), careciendo por lo tanto, de participio y demás formas.

MAY expresa, asimismo, permiso, posibilidad y deseo.

Veamos a continuación una gráfica esquemática para una mejor y más rápida asimilación de dicho auxiliar.

	Expresa:		
MAV	1 Permiso: 2 Posibilidad	May I go home?	(¿Puedo irme a casa?)
		I may go home	(Es posible que me vaya a casa)
(3 Deseo;	May you live long!	(¡Que vivas muchos años!)

Al igual que can (poder), inmediatamente después de MAY no se emplea la partícula "to".

They may come tomorrow (Es posible que él esté en casa ahora) He may be at home now (Es posible que vengan mañana)

Tampoco toma S al conjugarse con he, she, it:

He may work here (Es posible que él trabaje aquí)

She may walk again (Es posible que ella camine otra vez)

It may rain tonight (Es posible que llueva esta noche)

La partícula NOT después de MAY constituye su forma negativa:

We may not leave tomorrow (Es posible que nosotros no salga-[mos mañana)

I may not arrive on time (Es posible que yo no llegue a [tiempo)

En la forma interrogativa, MAY deja de expresar posibilidad para pasar a denotar permiso:

May I go out?	(¿Puedo salir?)
May I leave carly?	(Puedo marcharme temprano?)
May I sit down?	(¿Puedo sentarme?)
May I speak to you?	(¿Puedo hablar con usted?)
May I smoke?	(¿Puedo fumar?)
May I help you?	(¿Puedo ayudarlo a usted?)
May I take you home?	(¿Puedo llevarlo a usted a su casa?)

De acuerdo con lo gráficamente expuesto en el esquema anterior, MAY además de indicar permiso y posibilidad, también suele implicar deseo. En este caso MAY equivale a lo que en castellano significa que cuando éste exprese, por supuesto, deseo:

May God bless youl	(¡Que Dios te bendiga!)
May you live long!	(¡Que vivas muchos años!)
May your days be marry!	(¡Que tus días sean alegres!)
May the New Year bring you	(¡Que el Año Nuevo te traiga
health, money and love!	salud, dinero y amor!)

Observe la carencia de la partícula to después de MAY y nótese además que en inglés las formas en infinitivo speak, walk, read, write, etc., corresponden en español al presente de subjuntivo: hable, camine, lea, escriba, etc.

A	firmativo				Traducción	
I	MAY	speak	ES	POSIBLE	que yo	hable
You	MAY	walk	ES	POSIBLE	que usted	camine
He	MAY	read	ES	POSIBLE	que él	lea
She	MAY	write	ES	POSIBLE	que ella	escriba
It	MAY	rain	ES	POSIBLE	que (neutro)	llueva
We	MAY	swim	ES	POSIBLE	que nosotros	nademos
You	MAY	run	ES	POSIBLE	que ustedes	cotran
They	MAY	dance	ES	POSIBLE	que ellos(as)	bailen
They	will	dance	Elle	os (as) baila	ırán	

Obsérvese cómo MAY equivale a la traducción en español de es posible que. Asimismo, la forma verbal que le sigue a continuación (go, speak, be, etc.) corresponde al presente de subjuntivo en castellano, en tanto que esas mismas formas en inglés están en infinitivo, aunque sin la partícula "to".

Ī	think	I	MAY	go	to New York
I	think	you	MAY	speak	English soon
T	think	he	MAY	be	at home now
- 7					_
I	think	she	MAY	come	here tomorrow
Ι	think	it	MAY	rain	tonight
I	think	we	MAY	see	you soon
I	think	you	MAY	work	there soon
I	think	you	MAY	visit	us next year

Traducción

Creo que es posible que yo vaya a Nueva York
Creo que es posible que usted hable inglés pronto
Creo que es posible que él esté en casa ahora
Creo que es posible que ella venga aquí mañana
Creo que es posible que llueva esta noche
Creo que es posible que los veamos a ustedes pronto
Creo que es posible que ustedes trabajen ahí pronto
Creo que es posible que ustedes nos visiten el año próximo

EJERCICIOS

Haga que alguien le dicte estas oraciones en castellano, para que usted, prescindiendo del libro, las traduzca al inglés por escrito. Seguidamente pase a rectificarlas guiándose por la gráfica anterior.

Como segundo paso, construya oralmente otras oraciones sustituyendo los verbos go, speak, be, come, rain, etc. por: travel, learn, stay, leave, snow (nevar), need, study y write, respectivamente. Después hágalas por escrito y tradúzcalas al español en forma oral.

Ejemplos en que se establecen paralelos entre HABILIDAD (can), POSIBILIDAD (may) y PERMISO (may).

(Habilidad) (Posibilidad) (Permiso)	I CAN I MAY MAY I	swim now swim tomorrow swim now?	Yo puedo nadar ahora Posiblemente nade mañana ¿Puedo nadar ahora?
(Habilidad) (Posibilidad) (Permiso)	I CAN I MAY MAY I	see him see him see him?	Yo puedo verlo a él Posiblemente yo lo vea a él ¿Puedo verlo a él?
(Habilidad) (Posibilidad) (Permiso)	I CAN I MAY MAY I	speak to them	Yo puedo hablarles a ellos l'osiblemente yo les hable ¿Puedo hablarles a ellos?
(Habilidad)	I CAN	go home any time	Yo puedo ir a casa a cual- [quier hora
(Posibilidad)	I MAY	go home tonight	Posiblemente vaya a casa [esta noche
(Permiso)	MAY I	go home now?	¿Puedo irme a casa ahora?
(Habilidad) (Posibilidad)	He CAN He MAY	drive slow	El puede manejar rápido Posiblemente él maneje des- [pacio
(Permiso)	MAY he	drive the car?	¿Puede él manejar el auto?

Es importante hacer notar que al emplearse MAY en las formas afirmativa y negativa, también puede expresar permiso concedido o permiso denegado, cuando se contesta a una pregunta iniciada con MAY, ejemplos:

May I go home? Yes, you may
May I smoke? No, you may not

EMPLEO DE COULD Y MIGHT

De acuerdo con lo asentado en lecciones anteriores COULD es la forma en pasado de CAN, pero además, también expresa una forma condicional. Ejemplos:

Forma en Pasado

Frank COULD not speak English last year

I COULD not come here yesterday
Nobody COULD translate the lesson

Traducción

Francisco no podía hablar inglés el año pasado No pude venir aqui ayer Nadie pudo traducir la lección

Forma Condicional

You She They	COULD COULD COULD	speak come learn	here	i£ if	you she they	invited me tried hard wanted to studied
We	COULD	travel			nex	Summer

COULD you tell me what time it is?
COULD you tell me where the post-office is?

Traducción

Podría ir si ellos me invitaran
Usted podría hablar mejor si se esforzara
Ella podría venir si quisiera
Ellos podrían aprender más si estudiaran
Podríamos viajar el próximo verano
¿Podría usted decirme qué hora es?
¿Podría usted decirme dónde está la oficina de correos?

Por otra parte MIGHT (pronúnciese mait) es la forma tanto en pasado como condicional de MAY y, al igual que éste, también expresa permiso o posibilidad.

Veamos a continuación algunos ejemplos ilustrativos.

	Deno	otand	o Per	rmiso	
Her father His father The teacher My mother The doctor He	said said said said	that that that	he we I	MIGHT MIGHT MIGHT MIGHT MIGHT	go play talk go out get up smoke

Traducción

Su padre dijo que ella podía (podría) ir Su padre dijo que él podía (podría) jugar El maestro dijo que podíamos (podríamos) conversar Mi madre dijo que yo podía (podría) salir El médico dijo que yo podía (podría) levantarme Él dijo que podíamos (podríamos) fumar

	D	enotan	do Posibilio	lad	
He sa They sa You sa We sa	id that id that id that id that id that	I he they you you	MIGHT MIGHT MIGHT	come buy stay work travel	tomorrow a car here soon by bus

Traducción

Yo dije que podría venir mañana Él dijo que podría comprar un auto Ellos dijeron que podrían quedarse aquí Usted dijo que podría trabajar pronto Nosotros dijimos que podríamos viajar por autobús Yo podría salir mañana, pero no estoy seguro

EJERCICIOS

Cambie al negativo tanto la forma que expresa permiso como la que expresa posibilidad, empleando la partícula NOT después de MIGHT, ejemplos:

(primera gráfica) His father said that he might not go (segunda gráfica) I said that I might not come tomorrow (Yo dije que podría no venir mañana)

EMPLEO DE WOULD

WOULD (pronúnciese ud) es la forma en pasado del auxiliar WILL y constituye la base de construcción de los tiempos del condicional (potencial simple y compuesto): He would speak (él hablaría) y He would have spoken (él habría hablado).

En el inglés de uso práctico y cotidiano se emplea WOULD en todas las personas y con cualquier sujeto. En las formas de lenguaje clásico y muy literario se utiliza SHOULD solamente en las primeras personas (I y we) en lugar de would: I should, we should.

Si WILL expresa una acción en futuro, WOULD implica una acción futura condicionada, ejemplos:

I WILL go to New York next Summer (Iré a Nueva York el próximo verano)

I WOULD go to New York if I could (Iria a Nueva York si pudiera)

WOULDN'T (údent) es la contracción de would not, ejemplo:

I WOULDN'T go there, if I were you
(Yo no iría ahí si yo fuera usted)

Al auxiliar would, lo mismo que a will, siempre le sigue un verbo en su forma original (speak, go, come, etc.) para formar el tiempo simple del potencial (conditional simple), ejemplos:

1	WOULD	speak	(Yo hablaria)
He	WOULD	go	(Él iría)
They	WOULD	come	(Ellos vendrían)
We	WOULD	buy	(Nosotros compraríamos)

He aquí las respuestas a las preguntas iniciadas con would en la gráfica anterior.

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Observe la forma verbal en pasado después de if (were, had, could), que corresponde en español al pasado de subjuntivo.

Note asimismo la palabra were (y no was) inmediatamente después de I, dado que esta forma se refiere al subjuntivo y was al indicativo.

1					
I WOULD vis	it Broadway	if	I	were	in New York
I WOULD bu	y a yacht	if	I	were	very rich
I WOULD tra	vel to Florida	if	I	had	a car
I WOULD sta	y two months	if	I	had	more time
I WOULD go	to Paris	if	I	had	more money
I WOULD bu	ild a big house	if	I	could	do it
1					

Traducción

Yo visitaría Broadway si estuviera en Nueva York
Yo compraría un yate si fuera muy rico
Yo viajaría a Florida si tuviera un auto
Me quedaría dos meses si tuviera más tiempo
Yo iría a París si tuviera más dinero
Yo construiría una casa grande si pudiera hacerlo

Advierta la posición de WILL y WOULD en las preguntas, así como el empleo de las palabras interrogativas what, where, etc.

Asimismo note la relación de would con were, had y could.

ļ.				
What What	WILL WOULD	you you	do do	tomorrow afternoon? if you were in New York?
What What	WILL WOULD	you you	buy buy	next month? if you were very rich?
Where Where	WILL WOULD	you you	travel travel	next Summer? if you had a car?
How long How long	WILL WOULD	you you	stay stay	here this Summer? if you had more time?
Where Where	WILL WOULD	you you	go go	during your vacation? if you had more money?
How How	WILL WOULD	you you	build build it	the house next year? if you could do it?

Traducción

¿Qué hará usted mañana por la tarde? ¿Qué haría usted si estuviera en Nueva York?

¿Qué comprará usted el mes próximo? ¿Qué compraría usted si fuera muy rico?

¿Dónde viajará usted el próximo verano? ¿Dónde viajaría usted si tuviera un auto?

¿Cuánto tiempo se quedará usted este verano? ¿Cuánto tiempo se quedaría usted si tuviera más tiempo?

¿A dónde irá usted durante sus vacaciones? ¿A dónde iría usted si tuviera más dinero?

¿Cómo construirá usted la casa el año próximo? ¿Cómo la construiría usted si pudiera hacerlo?

Comparemos ahora WILL con WOULD a fin de dar acceso a su perfecta asimilación, distinción y uso preciso. Observe la relación de WILL con CAN y WOULD con COULD.

I	WILL WOULD	go go	as so	on as	I	can could
They They	WILL WOULD	come	as so	on as	they they	can could
He He	WILL WOULD	eat eat	as so	on as	he he	arrives could arrive early
We We	WILL WOULD	rest rest	as so	on as	we we	finish could finish early
You You	WILL WOULD	leave leave	as so	on as if	you you	can could

Traducción

Yo iré tan pronto como pueda Yo iria si pudiera

Ellos vendrán tan pronto como puedan Ellos vendrían si pudieran

El comerá tan pronto como llegue El comería si pudiera llegar temprano

Descansariamos tan pronto como terminemos Descansariamos si pudiéramos terminar temprano

Usted saldrá tan pronto como pueda Usted saldría si pudiera

EMPLEO DEL GERUNDIO DESPUES DE PREPOSICIONES Y OTRAS PALABRAS

Debe utilizarse la forma "ING" (gerundio) y no el infinitivo, (to speak, to work, to say, etc.) después de las preposiciones y algunas otras palabras que se exponen en la gráfica siguiente:

l Think twice	BEFORE	speaking	
2 You should rest	AFTER	working	
3 He went away	WITHOUT	saying	good-bye
4 Thank you	FOR	coming	
5 She persisted	IN	asking	questions
6 Please, close the door	ON	leaving	
7 They are experts	AT	making	watches
8 Did they say anything	ABOUT	buying	the house?
9 He stays at home	INSTEAD OF	going	to school
10 I finished my work	IN SPITE OF	feeling	tired
11 Read the newspaper	WHILE	waiting	

- 1 Piense dos veces antes de hablar
- 2 Usted debería descansar después de trabajar
- 3 El se fue sin decir adiós
- 4 Gracias por haber venido
- 5 Ella persistía en hacer preguntas
- 6 Por favor, cierre la puerta al salir
- 7 Ellos son expertos para hacer relojes
- 8 ¿Dijeron ellos algo acerca de comprar la casa?
- 9 El se queda en casa en lugar de ir a la escuela
- 10 Terminé mi trabajo a pesar de sentirme cansado
- 11 Lea el periódico mientras espera

EJERCICIOS

Llene los espacios en blanco con la palabra abajo indicada, que está entre paréntesis, cambiándola a la forma ING (gerundio). Traduzca después esas oraciones al castellano en forma oral.

1	He went home without ————————————————————————————————————
2	She drinks coca-cola instead of milk. (to drink)
3	Call me first before to my house. (to go)
4	Don't forget to brush your teeth after (to eat)
5	This book is for ———— English. (to learn)
6	My brother is very good at ———— chess. (to play)
7	She's very shy about (to sing)
8	Be careful on the bus. (to get off)
9	He came to school in spite of sick. (to be)
0	My uncle is interested in that house. (to buy)
1	Don't forget to write upon (to arrive)
2	He worked yesterday without anything. (to eat)
13	They dance while ———— to the radio. (to listen)
4	Wash your hands before (to eat)
15	You can play base-ball after ————— your lesson. (to study)

ORACIONES DE CLÁUSULA SUBORDINADA Y EL OBJECTIVE CASE

Comparase aquí varios grupos de oraciones ordenadas por pares, siendo las de abajo de cláusula subordinada.

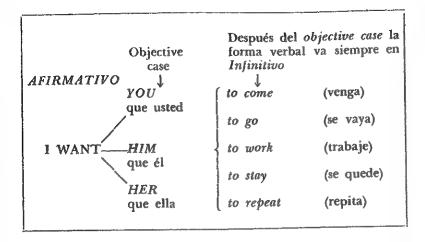
Observemos cómo en ambas existe una forma verbal en infinitivo (to go, to speak, to work) que no se modifica en la cláusula subordinada donde se emplea el caso oblicuo de los pronombres personales o sea el objective case: me, you, him, her, us, you, them.

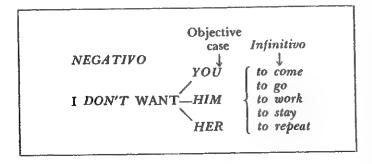
1 He wants	ME	to go	home
2 He wants		to go	home
3 I want	YOU	to speak	English
4 I want		to speak	English
5 We want	HIM	to work	every day
6 We want		to work	every day
7 They want	HER	to visit	New York
8 They want		to visit	New York
9 She wants	US	to buy	a car
10 She wants		to buy	a car
11 He wants	YOU	to practice	the lesson
12 He wants		to practice	the lesson
13 You want	THEM	to stay	in Mexico
14 You want		to stay	in Mexico

- l El quiere ir a casa
- 2 El quiere que yo vaya a casa
- 3 Yo quiero hablar inglés
- 4 Yo quiero que usted hable inglés
- 5 Queremos trabajar todos los días
- 6 Queremos que él trabaje todos los días
- 7 Ellos quieren visitar Nueva York
- 8 Ellos quieren que ella visite Nueva York
- 9 Ella quiere comprar un auto
- 10 Ella quiere que compremos un auto
- 11 El quiere practicar la lección
- 12 El quiere que ustedes practiquen la lección
- 13 Usted quiere quedarse en México
- 14 Usted quiere que ellos se queden en México.

OBJECTIVE CASE

18 #A





EJERCICIOS

Cambie ambos diagramas al Pasado y construya algunas oraciones, tomando como guía los cuadros esquemáticos arriba expuestos. Téngase en mente que la cláusula subordinada no sufre variación alguna en el tránsito de Presente a Pasado. Ejemplos:

I wanted you to come (Yo quería que usted viniera)

I didn't want him to come (Yo no quería que él viniera)

EJERCICIOS

I. Cambie las oraciones de cláusula subordinada al interrogativo y negativo. Ejemplos:

Does he want me to go home? (¿Quiere él que yo vaya a casa?)

He doesn't want me to go home (Él no quiere que yo vaya a casa)

- II. Traduzca al inglés las siguientes oraciones:
 - 1 ¿Qué quiere usted que yo haga?
 - 2 ¿Qué quiere él que yo haga?
 - 8 ¿Qué quiere usted que él haga?
 - 4 ¿Qué quiere usted que hagamos?
 - 5 Yo quiero que ellos vayan a la escuela
 - 6 Yo no quiero que ellos vayan al cine
 - 7 ¿Dónde quiere usted que ella vaya?
 - 8 ¿Dónde quiere él que vayamos?
 - 9 ¿Cuándo quiere usted que yo venga?
 - 10 ¿Cuándo quiere él que vengamos?
 - 11 ¿Cuándo quieren ellos que ella venga?
 - 12 Ella quiere que él venga mañana
 - 13 Ella no quiere que él venga mañana
 - 14 ¿A qué hora quiere usted que lo vea mañana?
 - 15 ¿Por qué quiere tu padre que aprendas inglés?
 - 16 ¿Cómo quiere ella que manejes el auto?
 - 17 Ella quiere que yo maneje despacio
 - 18 ¿Cuánto quiere usted que compremos?
 - 19 ¿Cuánto tiempo quiere usted que yo lo espere?
 - 20 ¿Cuántas manzanas quiere el médico que yo coma?

Obsérvese cómo en la cláusula subordinada el infinitivo to go no sufre mutación alguna al pasar el verbo principal WANT de Presente a Pasado y que tampoco se modifica al emplear distintos casos oblicuos: me, you, us, etc.

En cambio dicho infinitivo (to go) corresponde en castellano al presente de subjuntivo (vaya) y al pasado de subjuntivo (fuera).

	Preser	nle		}
1	1	want	you	
2	Do you	want		ł
3	He doesn't	want	પડ	TO GO
	Pasac	do		(
4	1.	wanted	you	Ī
5 6	Did you		me	
6	He didn't	want	સંડ)
2 3 4 5	Yo quiero q ¿Quiere uste El no quiere Yo quería q ¿Quería uste El no querís	ed que y e que no ue tú to ed que	o me vosotros e fueras	nos vayamos

EJERCICIOS

Construya otras oraciones sustituyendo to go por to come, to study, to walk, to read, to write, to remember, to sleep y to understand.

Compárase aquí varios grupos de oraciones en Pasado ordenadas por pares, siendo las de abajo de cláusula subordinada. Ob servemos en ésas donde se emplean los casos oblicuos (me, you him, etc.) que a pesar de que el verbo principal WANTED está en pasado, la forma verbal subordinada (to speak) se mantiene en infinitivo, al igual que en las oraciones de arriba.

-					
!	1 77				***
	l He	wanted		to go	home
	2 He	wanted	ME	to go	home
				-	
	3 I	wanted		to speak	English
	4 I	wanted	YOU	to speak	English
				4	
	5 We	wanted		to work	every day
	6 We	wanted	HIM	to work	
	0 110	Watteca	1 2 3 272	to work	every day
	7 They	wanted		to visit	New York
	8 They	wanted	HER		
	o They	Wallied	HER	to visit	New York
	9 She	wanted		An have	
		****	***	to buy	a car
	10 She	wanted	US	to buy	a car
	11 22	_			
	ll He	wanted		to practice	the lesson
	12 He	wanted	YOU	to practice	the lesson
				4	
	13 You	wanted		to stay	in Mexico
	14 You	wanted	THEM	to stay	in Mexico
				00 000	III MICALLO

- l El quería ir a casa
- 2 El quería que yo fuera a casa
- 3 Yo quería hablar inglés
- 4 Yo quería que usted hablara inglés
- 5 Queríamos trabajar todos los días
- 6 Queríamos que él trabajara todos los días
- 7 Ellos querían visitar Nueva York
- 8 Ellos querían que ella visitara Nueva York
- 9 Ella quería comprar un auto
- 10 Ella quería que compráramos un auto
- Il El quería practicar la lección
- 12 El quería que ustedes practicaran la lección
- 13 Usted quería quedarse en México
- 14 Usted quería que ellos se quedaran en México

Observe que en inglés la palabra "que" (that) es omitida al emplear el objective case en verbos como want, ask, tell, etc.

网络数众

También advierta que el cambio de Presente a Pasado del verbo principal (want – wanted) no afecta a la forma verbal subordinada (to go).

Presente I want (yo quiero)	Objective case VOU HIM HER US THEM	Después del objective case la forma verbal en infinitivo TO GO vaya(mos) (n)
Pasado I wanted (yo quería)	Objective case VOU HIM HER US THEM	Infinitivo ↓ TO GO fuera(mos) (n)

EJERCICIOS

Haga oraciones utilizando los objective pronouns (you, him, her, etc.), sustituyendo en ambas gráficas want y wanted por ask—asked (pedir—pidió), tell—told (decir—dijo), expect—expected (esperar—esperaba), advise—advised (aconsejar—aconsejó), force—forced (obligar—obligó) y order—ordered (ordenar—ordenó). Ejemplos:

I ask him to go (Yo le pido a él que se vaya) I asked him to go (Yo le pedí a él que se fuera)

I tell them to go (Yo les digo a ellos que se vayan) I told them to go (Yo les dije a ellos que se fueran)

EJERCICIOS

I. Cambie las oraciones de la cláusula subordinada a las formas interrogativa y negativa. Ejemplos:

Did he want me to go home? (¿Quería él que yo fuera a casa?)

He didn't want me to go home (Él no quería que yo fuera a casa)

II. Traduzca al inglés las siguientes oraciones.

- 1 ¿Qué quería usted que yo hiciera?
- 2 ¿Qué quería él que yo hiciera?
- 3 ¿Qué quería usted que él hiciera?
- 4 ¿Qué quería usted que hiciéramos?
- 5 Yo quería que ellos fueran a la escuela
- 6 Yo no quería que ellos fueran al cine
- 7 ¿Dónde quería usted que ella fuera?
- 8 ¿Dónde quería él que fuéramos?
- 9 ¿Cuándo quería usted que yo viniera?
- 10 ¿Cuándo quería él que viniéramos?
- 11 ¿Cuándo querían ellos que ella viniera?
- 12 Ella quería que él viniera la semana pasada
- 13 Ella no quería que él viniera ayer
- 14 ¿A qué hora quería usted que yo lo viera ayer?
- 15 ¿Por qué quería tu padre que aprendieras inglés?
- 16 ¿Cómo quería ella que tú manejaras el auto?
- 17 Ella quería que yo manejara despacio
- 18 ¿Cuánto quería usted que compráramos?
- 19 ¿Cuánto tiempo quería usted que yo lo esperara?
- 20 ¿Cuántas manzanas quería el médico que yo comiera?

VERBOS QUE DESPUÉS DEL *OBJECTIVE CASE* EMPLEAN EL INFINITIVO EN LA CLÁUSULA SUBORDINADA

Léanse estas oraciones en voz alta.

3				
	He EXPECTS	me	to come	tomorrow
	I ORDERED	you	to go	home
	I ASKED	him	to study	every day
	I INVITED	her	to go	down-town
	I WANT	you	to call	me this afternoon
	I TOLD	you	to wait for	me here
	I ADVISE	you		me the packages home
	We WANTED	them	to bring	us many presents
	She ASKED	him	to write	the letters now
	He PERMITTED	us	to wait	in the lobby
	Robert FORCED	પડ	to come back	to Chicago

Traducción

El espera que yo venga mañana
Te ordené que fueras a casa
Le pedí a él que estudiara todos los días
La invité a ir al centro
Quiero que usted me llame esta tarde
Te dije que me esperaras aquí
Te aconsejo que me envies los paquetes a casa
Queríamos que ellos nos trajeran muchos regalos
Ella le pidió a él que escribiera las cartas ahora
El nos permitió que esperáramos en el vestíbulo
Roberto nos obligó a regresar a Chicago

EJERCICIOS

Haga negativa la cláusula subordinada en cada una de las oraciones de la gráfica. Para ese efecto empléese la partícula NOT delante del infinitivo, ejemplos:

He expects me NOT to come tomorrow (£l espera que yo no venga mañana) I ordered you NOT to go home (Te ordené que no fueras a casa)

DIAGRAMA DEL MODO IMPERATIVO CON LOS OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS

Observe que también después de la forma imperativa tell him (dígale a él), tell her (dígale a ella), etc. se emplea el infinitivo en la cláusula subordinada.

go (que se vaya(n)	
, (3) **())
wait (que esperen)	
work (que trabaje(n))
come in (que entre(n)	
o out (que salgan)	
•	oork (que trabaje(n)

EJERCICIOS

Tomando como guía este diagrama construya oraciones con la cláusula subordinada negativa (not to come = que no venga). Ejemplos:

Tell him NOT to come tomorrow (Dile a él que no venga mañana)

LOS OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS EMPLEADOS COMO COMPLEMENTO INDIRECTO

Observe en estas gráficas los objective pronouns (me, him her, etc.) como complemento indirecto.

TELL Robert TO HELP		(que nos ayude)
	them	(que los ayude)

	Objective Pronouns	(que me espere)
	for you	(que te espere)
COMMUNICATION OF THE PERSON OF	for him	(que lo espere a él)
TELL the boy TO WAIT	for her	(que la espere a ella)
	for us	(que nos espere)
	for them	(que los espere)

EJERCICIOS

Cambie las oraciones de ambos diagramas al Imperativo plural o colectivo, es decir, aquél en que uno mismo se incluye en la orden o sugerencia. Ejemplos:

> Let's tell Robert to help me (digámosle a Robert que me ayude)

Let's tell the boy to wait for me (digámosle al muchacho que me espere)

EJERCICIOS SUPLEMENTARIOS CON EL. MODO IMPERATIVO

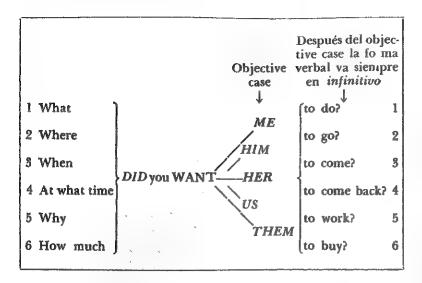
Léanse estas oraciones en voz alta y después:

1) cambie al negativo la cláusula subordinada

2) cambie dichas oraciones a la forma plural o colectiva.

Ejemplos ilustrativos

(dile a él que no venga) (digámosle a él que venga)
(dile a él que venga) (dile a Roberto que venga) (dile al muchacho que venga)
(dile a ellos que vengan) (dile a los muchachos que vengan)
(dile a ella que se vaya) (dile a María que se vaya) (dile a la muchacha que se vaya)
(dile a ella que vaya a casa) (dile a María que vaya a la escuela) (dile a él que vaya al centro)
(dile a él que espere) (dile a él que me espere) (dile a él que nos espere) (dile a él que la espere) (dile a él que los espere)
(dile a ella que lo espere a él) (dile a ella que espere a Roberto) (dile a ella que espere al mucha-
(dile a María que espere a Ro-
(dile a ellos que trabajen) (dile a los muchachos que trabajen)
(dile a ella que entre o pase) (dile a él que entre o pase)
(dile a él que salga) (dile a ellos que salgan)



EJERCICIOS

Tomando como guía este diagrama, fórmense otras oraciones con cada una de las palabras interrogativas, sustituyendo want por tell (decir), ask (pedir), order (ordenar) y advise (aconsejar). Ejemplos:

What did you tell me to do?	(¿Qué me dijo usted que hiciera?)
What did you ask me to do?	(¿Qué me pidió usted que hiciera?)
What did you order me to do?	(¿Qué me ordenó usted que hiciera?)
What did you advise me .o do?	(¿Qué me aconsejó Ud. que hiciera?)
Where did you tell me to go?	(¿Dónde me dijo usted que fuera?)
Where did you ask me to go?	(¿Dónde me pidió Ud. que fuera?)
Where did you order me to go?	(¿Dónde me ordenó Ud. que fuera?)
Where did you advise me to go?	(¿Dónde me aconsejó Ud. que fuera?)

PARTES PRINCIPALES DE LOS VERBOS IRREGULARES

CLASE 1. Seleccionemos primeramente aquéllos con idénticas formas en el Pasado y Participio. Observe los grupos verbales mnemotécnicamente clasificados.

Infinitivo	Pasado	Participio	Infinitivo
to buy	BOUGHT	BOUGHT	Compres
to bring	BROUGHT	BROUGHT	comprar traer
to think	THOUGHT	THOUGHT	pensar, creer
to seek	SOUGHT	SOUGHT	buscar
to fight	FOUGHT	FOUGHT	combatir, pelear
			, p
to catch	CAUGHT	CAUGHT	agarrar, coger
to teach	TAUGHT	TAUGHT	enseñar
4			
to sleep	SLEPT	SL <i>E</i> PT	dormir
to keep	KEPT	K <i>E</i> PT	guardar, conservar
to sweep	SWEPT	SWEPT	barrer
to feel	FELT	FELT	sentir
to leave	LEFT	LEFT	dejar, salir, marcharse
to meet	MET	MET	encontrarse, conocer
to send	SEN T	anarm.	
to spend	SPENT	SENT	enviar, mandar
to lend	LENT	SPENT	gastar (dinero o tiempo)
to build	BUILT	LENT BUILT	prestar
	20121	BOILI	edificar, construir
to tell	TOLD	TOLD	ded
to seli	SOLD	SOLD	decir, contar, relatar vender
			Actides
to say	SAID .	SAID	decir
to pay	PA <i>ID</i>	PAID	pagar
to lay	L <i>AID</i>	LAID	colocar, poner huevos
			perior macros
to stand	STOOD	STOOD	ponerse de pie, quedarse
to understand	UNDERSTOOD	UNDERSTOOD	entender, comprender
			,
to read	READ	READ	leer
to hear	HEARD	HEARD	oir
to win	WON	WON	ganar (torneo, apuesta)
to shine	SHONE	SHONE	brillar
to have	TTAR		
to nave to make	HAD	HAD	haber, tener
O MARC	MADE	MADE	hacer, manufacturar

Infinitivo	Pasado	Participio	Infinitivo
to hang	HUNG	HUNG	colgar
to swing	SWUNG	\$WUNG	balancear, mecer
to sit	SAT	SAT	sentarse
to lose	LOST	LOST	perder
to shoot	SHOT	SHOT	disparar
to find	FOUND	FOUND	encontrat
to hold to wake	HELD WOKE	HELD WOKE	sostener, estrechar despertar (se)

CLASE 2. Con formas diferentes en el Infinitivo, Pasado y Participio. Observe los grupos verbales mnemotécnicamente clasificados.

Infinitivo	Pasado	Particit	oio.	Infinitivo
to speak	SPOKE	SPOKEN	(spóuken)	hablar
to break	BROKE	BROKEN	(brouken)	romper
to steal	STOLE	STOLEN	(stoulen)	robar
to freeze	FROZE	FROZEN	(frousen)	congelar, helar
to choose	CHOSE	CHOSEN	(chousen)	escoger
to write	WROTE	WRITTEN	(riten)	escribir
to drive	DROVE	DRIVEN	(dríven)	manejar
to ride	RODE	R/DDEN	(riden)	montar, pasear en vehículo
to rise	ROSE	RISEN	(risen)	levantarse
to drink	DRANK	DRUNK -	(dronc)	beber
to begin	BEGAN	BEGUN	(bígón)	empezar, comenzar
to swim	SWAM	SW <i>U</i> M	(suóm)	nadar
to sing	SANG	SUNG	(song)	cantar
to sink	SANK	SUNK	(sonc)	hundir(se)
to shrink	SHRANK	SHRUNK	(ahronc)	encoger
to ring	RANG	RUNG	(rong)	sonar (campana, timbre)
to run	RAN	RUN	(ron)	correr
to know	KNEW	KNOWN	(nóun)	conocer, saber
to grow	GREW	GROWN	(gróun)	crecer
to throw	THREW	THROWN	(zróun)	arrojar, lanzar
to blow	BLEW	BLOWN	(błóun)	soplar
to fiy	FLEW	FLOWN	(flóun)	volar
to give	GAVE	GIVEN	(guiven)	dar, donar
to forgive	FORGAVE	forg <i>i</i> ve <i>n</i>	(forgufven)	-
to forbid	forbade	FORBIDDEA	/ (forbiden)	prohibit

Inf	initivo	Pasado	Partic	ipio	Infinitivo
ŧo	take mistake shake	TOOK MISTOOK SHOOK	TAKEN MISTAKEN SHAKEN	(téiken) (mistéiken) (shéiken)	tomar, llevar confundir, equivocar sacudir, agitar
	get forget	GOT FORGOT	GOT 0 GOTTEN FORGOTTEN	(góten) (forgóten)	conseguir, obtener olvidar
	wear	WORE TORE	WORN TORN	(uórn) (torn)	usar (de llevar puesto) desgarrar, romper rasgar
	come become	CAME BECAME	COME BECOME	(com) (bicóm)	venir llegar a ser
	do go	DID WENT	DONE GONE	(don) (gon)	hacer ir
	be see	WAS, WERE SAW	BEEN SEEN	(bin) (sin)	ser o estar ver
	eat fall	ATE FELL	EAT <i>EN</i> FALL <i>EN</i>	(íten) (fólen)	CMUL

CLASE 3. Con idénticas formas en las tres partes principales.

Infinitivo	Pasado	Participio		Infinitivo
to put to let to cost to cut to shut	PUT	PUT	(put)	poner
	LET	LET	(let)	dejar, permitir
	COST	COST	(cost)	costar
	CUT	CUT	(cot)	cortar
	SHUT	SHUT	(shot)	cerrar
to hit	HIT	HIT	(jit)	pegar, golpear
to quit	QUIT	QUIT	(cuít)	dejar de, renunciar a
to spit	SPIT	SPIT	(spit)	escupir
to split	SPLIT	SPLIT	(splít)	dividir, partir

Infinitivo Pasado Participio Infinitivo to wet WET WET (uét) mojar, humedecer to bet BET BET (bet) apostar SET SET to set (set) fijar, poner, sentar to upset UPSET UPSET (opsét) trastornar, volcar to spread SPREAD SPREAD (spréd) extender, desplegar SWEAT to sweat SWEAT (suét) sudar to beat BEAT BEAT (biit) batir, golpear, vencer to hurt HURT HURT (jert) lastimar, lesionar, herir Nota: Para una completa y más amplia documentación sobre los verbos irregulares y sus partes principales, usted puede consultar el libro MANUAL COMPLETO DE LOS VERBOS EN INGLÉS, cuya obra es también del mismo autor y publicada por Passport Books.

EL EMPLEO DE *TO HAVE* EN LA FORMACIÓN DE LOS TIEMPOS COMPUESTOS

TO HAVE (haber) es el auxiliar de los tiempos compuestos o perfectos, tales como:

Pretérito Perfecto (antepresente): I have spoken = yo he hablado

Pret. Pluscuamperfecto (antecopretérito): I had spoken = yo había
[hablado

Futuro Perfecto (antefuturo): I will have spoken = yo habré ha-[blado

Potencial Compuesto (antepospretérito): I would have spoken = [yo habria hablado

En dichos tiempos HAVE va siempre seguido de una forma verbal en Participio: spoken (hablado), seen (visto), eaten (comido), written (escrito) been (sido o estado), driven (manejado), etc., ejemplo:

Participios spoken eaten written	(1) (2) (3)	Yo he	hablado comido escrito	(1) (2) (3)
----------------------------------	-------------------	-------	------------------------------	-------------------

Veamos ahora el Antepresente con todos los pronombres personales y notemos la modificación que sufre el auxiliar have en las terceras personas (he, she, it) cambiándose a has.

I	have)	Yo he comido
You	have		Usted ha comido
He	has		Él ha comido
She	has		Ella ha comido
It	has	EATEN	Ella ha comido Ello ha comido (impersonal
We	have		Nosotros hemos comido
You	have		Ustedes han comido
They	have	i	Ellos han comido

Observe las formas contraídas del afirmativo.

I'VE (aiv) have He'S (iis) = He has You'VE (iúv) = You have = She has She'S (shis) We'VE (uiv) = We have It'S (its) = It has They'VE (déiv) = They have

"海 信心

Ahora veámoslas con diferentes participios en estos ejemplos ilustrativos.

> I've worked (he trabajado) You've traveled (Usted ha viajado) We've talked (hemos platicado) They've finished (ellos han terminado) He's gone (él se ha ido) She's written (ella ha escrito) It's rained

La partícula NOT después del auxiliar (have o has) constituye la forma negativa del Antepresente y cuyas contracciones son HAVEN'T (have not) o HASN'T (has not), ejemplos:

(ha llovido)

I HAVEN'T eaten = No he comido He HASN'T written = £1 no ha escrito

En el interrogativo el auxiliar (have o has) se antepone al sujeto o pronombre personal:

> HAVE you eaten? = ¿Ha comido usted? HAS he written? = ¿Ha escrito él?

Las palabras interrogativas what, where, how much, etc. preceden, a su vez, al auxiliar:

What HAVE you eaten? = ¿Qué ha comido usted? HAS she written? = ¿Qué ha escrito ella? What

Where HAVE they gone? = ¿Dónde han ido ellos? How much HAS she bought? = ¿Cuánto ha comprado ella?

EJERCICIOS

I. Cambie las siguientes oraciones a las formas interrogativa y negativa, Ejemplos:

> MODELO: You have been in New York (Usted ha estado en Nueva York)

> Interrog: Have you been in New York? (¿Ha estado usted en NuevaYork?)

Negativo: You haven't been in New York (Usted no ha estado en Nueva York)

1 They have studied the lesson

2 He has written his name and address

3 The children have eaten oranges

4 Alice has gone to school

5 The train has arrived on time

6 The boys have left already

7 You have read this book 8 Paul has bought a new car

9 John has spoken to Robert about business

10 Henry has seen a good picture

11 You have heard people talk about children

12 They have brought the merchandise

13 He has come home

14 Mary has answered the telephone

15 You have told me the truth 16 Frank has finished his work

17 The girl has done her home-work

18 The woman has washed the clothes

19 Mother has cooked dinner

20 The students have practiced English.

II. Cambie al Pretérito Perfecto (antepresente) las siguientes oraciones a continuación aparecen aquí en tiempo presente. Ejemplos:

Presente: I am in Mexico City

(Yo estoy en la ciudad de México)

Antepres: I have been in Mexico City

(He estado en la ciudad de México)

Presente: He speaks to me in English (Él me habla en inglés)

Antepres: He has spoken to me in English

(El me ha hablado en inglés)

Presente: We live in Los Angeles

(Vivimos en Los Angeles)

Antepres: We have lived in Los Angeles

(Hemos vividos en Los Ángeles)

1 She writes many letters to her family

2 They read their books in school

3 I eat chicken salad at home

4 We see cow-boy films in the movies

5 He walks in the park during Spring

6 Dr. Davis speaks at the medical convention

7 Mother buys many presents during Christmas time

8 They work in Chicago 9 I do my work quickly

10 He sends the packages to the hotel

11 Mary spends too much money

12 They bring the merchandise from Japan

13 I find interesting things in the markets

14 The children go to the country

15 The students come to class on time

16 The boys play base-ball after school

17 Henry leaves for Acapulco by car

18 The teacher tells us to come to school on time

19 I listen to the radio at night

20 We meet many friends on the street

21 He understands the lesson very well

22 They forget to bring their books to class

28 Frank gets good comissions in that firm

24 I feel cold in the morning

25 They swim in the river

26 The children run in the yard

27 The girls sing in the school

28 I often sleep in hotels

29 The girls set the table carefully

30 Mary puts the clothes on her bed

Observe la posición de las palabras: ever, never, always, seldom, often, sometimes y hardly con el empleo del auxiliar HAVE.

Participios	
been	in New York?
spoken	at a meeting?
seen	a giraffe?
eaten	caviar?
bought	pencils?
read	this book?
ridden	on horse-back?
driven	a car?
practiced	English?
	spoken seen eaten bought read

Traducción

¿Ha estado usted alguna vez en Nueva York?
¿Ha hablado usted alguna vez en una reunión?
¿Ha visto usted alguna vez una jírafa?
¿Ha comido usted alguna vez caviar?
¿Ha comprado usted alguna vez lápices?
¿Ha leído usted alguna vez este libro?
¿Ha montado usted alguna vez a caballo?
¿Ha manejado usted alguna vez un auto?
¿Ha practicado usted alguna vez inglés?

'ER	been spoken	in New York
	shoken	
	-ponon	at a meeting
VAYS	seen a giraffe	a giraffe
SELDOM	eaten	caviar
OFTEN SOMETIMES	bought	pencils
	read	this book
	ridden	on horse-back
	driven	a car
RDLY	practiced	English
	DOM TEN	DOM eaten bought read ridden driven

泰翁和

I've	NEVER	eaten	caviar	
I've	ALWAYS	eaten	potatoes	
I've	SELDOM	eaten	oysters	
I've	OFTEN	eaten	beef-steak	
I've	SOMETIMES	eaten	chicken	
I've	HARDLY	eaten	mushrooms	

Traducción

Yo NUNCA he comido caviar Yo SIEMPRE he comido papas

Yo SIEMPRE he comido papas Yo RARA VEZ he comido ostiones

Yo FRECUENTEMENTE he comido bistec

Yo ALGUNAS VECES he comido pollo

Yo APENAS he comido hongos

EJERCICIOS

- I. Haga que alguien le dicte las oraciones en castellano del primer diagrama, para que usted las traduzca por escrito al inglés. Rectifíquelas después con la ayuda de su texto.
- II. Guiándose por el segundo diagrama, construya oraciones empleando con cada adverbio los participios adecuados. Ejemplo:

NEVER: I've never been in New York
I've never spoken at a meeting
I've never seen a giraffe, etc.

ALWAYS: I've always spoken at meeting
I've always practiced English, etc.

III. Con la ayuda del segundo diagrama conteste las preguntas del primero. Ejemplo:

Have you ever been in New York? Yes, I've often been in New York

IV. Haga que le dicten las oraciones en castellano del tercer diagrama y tradúzcalas oralmente al inglés.

EMPLEO DE LOS AUXILIARES EN LAS RESPUESTAS BREVES

Observe el uso de los auxiliares para responder brevemente en forma afirmativa o negativa.

Note, asimismo, que el auxiliar empleado en la pregunta es el mismo que la contesta, ya sea afirmativa o negativamente.

	Preguntas
DOES	Mr. Lopez speak English?
DID	Mr. Lopez speak English?
WILL	Mr. Lopez speak English?
WOULD	Mr. Lopez speak English?
CAN	Mr. Lopez speak English?
COULD	Mr. Lopez speak English?
MAY	Mr. Lopez speak English?
MIGHT	Mr. Lopez speak English?
MUST	Mr. Lopez speak English?
\$HOULD	Mr. Lopez speak English?

Respuestas Breves							
Afirmativas	Negativas						
Yes, he DOES	No, he DOESN'T						
Yes, he DID	No, he DIDN'T						
Yes, he WILL	No, he WON'T						
Yes, he WOULD	No, he WOULDN'T						
Yes, he CAN	No, he CAN'T						
Yes, he COULD	No, he COULDN'T						
Yes, he MAY	No, he MAY NOT						
Yes, he MIGHT	No, he MIGHT NOT						
Yes, he MUST	No, he MUSTN'T						
Yes, he SHOULD	No, he SHOULDN'T						

"整部在

IS	Mr. Lopez speaking English?
WAS	Mr. Lopez speaking English?
HAS	Mr. Lopez spoken English?
1	

Yes, he IS	No, he ISNT
Yes, he WAS	No, he WASN'T
Yes, he HAS	No, he <i>HASN</i> T

EJERCICIOS

	Llene	los	espacios	en	blanco	con	los	auxiliares	apropiados	øn
cada	caso.	Eje	mplos:						приоргания	W. K. I

Can John go to Chicago this Summer? Yes, he can Will you come back soon? Yes, I will Will he come back soon? No, he won't
1 Do you come here every day? No, I
2 Does he come here every day? Yes, he
3 Will we go to Chicago soon? Yes, we
4 Do I wait for you here? No, you -
5 Am I going to leave on time tomorrow? Yes, you
6 Can you leave early now? Yes, I
7 Must John speak English? Yes, he —————
8 Will he stay here long? No, he
9 Does the bus stay here long? Yes, it
10 Is the bus going to stay here long? No, it -
11 Will the bus stay here long? Yes, it
12 Are you going to be here later? Yes, I
18 Can you be here an hour? No, I
14 Are you going to see John tomorrow? Yes, I
15 Is John going to have breakfast? No, he
16 Must he stay here long? No, he —————
17 Do you leave early every day? Yes, I
18 Will I leave on time tomorrow? Yes, you ————
19 Are the employees going to get up early on Sunday? No, they
20 Is it going to rain now? No, it —————
21 Does he stay here long? No, he
22 Will she have coffee later? Yes, she —————
3 Are you going to get off at the next stop? No, we —————
4 Is he going to work now? Yes, he
5 Will the employees work next Sunday? No, they

EMPLEO EN INGLÉS DE LO EQUIVALENTE A ¿VERDAD? EN ORACIONES NEGATIVAS

Observe que en las siguientes oraciones negativas, lo equivalente en inglés a ¿Verdad? se expresa con el auxiliar correspondiente a cada una de ellas pero en la forma interrogativa, o sea, la contraria a la que se emplea en las negaciones.

También note que en inglés la mencionada expresión (¿verdad?) varía de acuerdo con la persona y forma verbal empleada.

	-		,		
You	DON'T	speak	English,	DO	you?
Frank	DOESN'T	speak	English,	DOES	he?
You	DIDN'T	speak	English,	DID	you?
You	WON'T	speak	English,	WILL	you?
You	WOULDN'T	speak	English,	WOULD	you?
You	CAN'T	speak	English,	CAN	you?
You	COULDN'T	speak	English,	COULD	you?
You	MUSTN'T	speak	English,	MUST	you?
You	SHOULDN'T	speak	English,	SHOULD	you?

Traducción

Usted no habla inglés, ¿VERDAD?
Francisco no habla inglés, ¿VERDAD?
Usted no hablo inglés, ¿VERDAD?
Usted no hablará inglés, ¿VERDAD?
Usted no hablaría inglés, ¿VERDAD?
Usted no puede hablar inglés, ¿VERDAD?
Usted no podía hablar inglés, ¿VERDAD?
Usted no debe hablar inglés, ¿VERDAD?
Usted no debería hablar inglés, ¿VERDAD?

EJERCICIOS

Construya otras oraciones sustituyendo en cada forma verbal el verbo principal to speak English por come every day, play the piano, finish yesterday, work tomorrow, do anything, eat pancakes, type last year, talk in class y spend too much money, en el mismo orden en que aparecen en la gráfica. Ejemplos:

You don't come every day, do you? (Usted no viene todos los días, ¿verdad?

Frank doesn't play the piano, does he? (Francisco no toca el piano, ¿verdad?

I	AM NOT	speaking	English,	AM	I?
You	AREN'T	speaking	English,	ARE	you?
He	ISN'T	speaking	English,	IS	he?
You	WEREN'T	speaking	English,	WERE	you?
He	WASN'T	speaking	English,	WAS	he?
You	HAVEN'T	spoken	English,	HAVE	you?
He	HASN'T	spoken	English,	HAS	he?

Traducción

Yo no estoy hablando inglés, ¿VERDAD? Usted no está hablando inglés, ¿VERDAD? Él no está hablando inglés, ¿VERDAD?

Usted no estaba hablando inglés, ¿VERDAD? El no estaba hablando inglés, ¿VERDAD?

Usted no ha hablado inglés, ¿VERDAD? Él no ha hablado inglés, ¿VERDAD?

EJERCICIOS

Forme otras oraciones reemplazando los gerundios (speaking) y los participios (spoken) por translating, studying, correcting, typing, talking, translated y studied respectivamente. Ejemplos:

I am not translating, am I? (Yo no estoy traduciendo, ¿verdad?)

You aren't studying, are you? Usted no está estudiando, ¿verdad?

You haven't translated, have you? (Usted no ha traducido, ¿verdad?)

EMPLEO EN INGLÉS DE LO EQUIVALENTE A ¿NO ES VERDAD? EN ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS

"蒸蜡石

Observe que en las siguientes oraciones afirmativas, lo equivalente en inglés a ¿No es verdad? se expresa con el auxiliar correspondiente a cada una de ellas, pero en la forma negativa, es decir, con el auxiliar contrario al que se emplea en las aseveraciones.

Asimismo advierta que en inglés dicha expresión (mo es verdad?) varía de acuerdo con la persona y forma verbal empleada.

You		SPEAK	English,	DON'T	you?
Frank		SPEAKS	English,	DOESN'T	he?
You		SPOKE	English,	DIDN'T	you?
You	$WILL \\ WOULD$	speak	English,	WON'T	you?
You		speak	English,	WOULDN'T	you?
You	CAN	speak	English,	CAN'T	you?
You	COULD	speak	English,	COULDN'T	you?
You	MUST	speak	English,	MUSTN'T	you?
You	SHOULD	speak	English,	SHOULDN T	

Traducción

Usted habla inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD?
Francisco habla inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD?
Usted habló inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD?
Usted hablará inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD?
Usted hablaría inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD?
Usted puede hablar inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD?
Usted podía hablar inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD?
Usted debe hablar inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD?
Usted debería hablar inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD?

EJERCICIOS

Construya otras oraciones sustituyendo speak English en cada forma verbal por dance, often, study engineering, worked yesterday, come next week, buy more fruit, swim fast, run quickly, drive carefully y practice more sports, en el mismo orden en que aparecen en la gráfica. Ejemplos:

You dance often, don't you? (Usted baila a menudo, ¿nó es verdad?)

Frank studies engineering, doesn't he? (Francisco estudia ingeniería, ¿no es verdad?

You	ARE	speaking	English,	AREN'T	you?
He	IS	speaking	English,	ISN'T	he?
You	WERE	speaking	English,	WEREN'T	you?
He	WAS	speaking	English,	WASN'T	he?
You	HAVE	spoken	English,	HAVEN'T	you?
He	HAS	spoken	English,	HASN'T	he?

Traducción

Usted está hablando inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD? Él está hablando inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD?

Usted estaba hablando inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD? Él estaba hablando inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD?

Usted ha hablado inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD? Él ha hablado inglés, ¿NO ES VERDAD?

EJERCICIOS

Forme otras oraciones reemplazando los gerundios (speaking) y los participios (spoken) por reading, writing, practicing, learning, learned y practiced, respectivamente. Ejemplos:

You are reading English, aren't you? (Usted está leyendo inglés, ¿no es verdad?)

You have learned English, haven't you? (Usted ha aprendido inglés, ¿no es verdad?)

EJERCICIOS SUPLEMENTARIOS

Complete las siguientes oraciones llenando los blancos con lo equivalente en inglés a ¿NO ES VERDAD? y ¿VERDAD? Ejemplos;

The children are in school, aren't they?
(¿no es verdad?)

Mary can't sing well, can she? (¿verdad?)

We came here yesterday, didn't we? (¿no es verdad?)

You haven't finished your work, have you? (¿verdad?)

	You are a Mexican,	
2	He isn't an American,	-5
3	The boys were here last week,	->
4	Mary wasn't playing the piano,	-5
5	You smoke a package every day,	-5
6	They played base-ball yesterday,	-?
7	The girls go to school every day,	-?
8	Frank can't run quickly,	->
9	Peter will come tomorrow,	->
10	You couldn't come yesterday,	->
11	We should practice more English,	-?
12	You didn't read this book,	-7
	She wrote him a letter last month,	
14	John mustn't work at night,	-?
15	I gave you the money,	_?
	I didn't give you the change,	
17	Henry can swim fast,	_?
18	You work in the afternoon,	-}
	It rains very much in Brazil,	
	It isn't raining now,	
	She hasn't seen that picture,	
22	You have read this book,	}
	They haven't studied the lesson,	
	Your sister hasn't changed much,	
25	Your parents like Mexico City,	_2

ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS CON LO EQUIVALENTE A "TAMBIÉN" EMPLEANDO LOS AUXILIARES

Obsérvese que, después de oraciones aseverativas, lo equivalente en inglés a "TAMBIEN" se origina con la palabra SO y el auxiliar correspondiente a la forma verbal empleada, antepuesto al sujeto en cuestión: so do I, so does he, so did we, etc.

Por lo tanto advierta también que dicha expresión (también) varía de acuerdo con la persona y la forma verbal que se emplee.

You		SPEAK	English	and	so	DO	I
She You		SPEAKS				DOES	he
		SPOKE	English	and	so	DID	We
You	WILL	speak	English	and	so	WILL	I
You	WOULD	speak	English	and	so	WOULD	Î
You	CAN	speak	English	and	so	CAN	I
You	COULD	speak	English	and	so	COULD	Î
	MUST	speak	English	and	so	MUST	I
You	SHOULD	speak	English	and		SHOULD	Ī

Traducción

Usted habla inglés y TAMBIÉN yo Ella habla inglés y TAMBIÉN él Usted habló inglés y TAMBIÉN nosotros Usted hablará inglés y TAMBIÉN yo Usted hablaría inglés y TAMBIÉN yo Usted puede hablar inglés y TAMBIÉN yo Usted pudo hablar inglés y TAMBIÉN yo Usted debe hablar inglés y TAMBIÉN yo Usted debe hablar inglés y TAMBIÉN yo Usted debería hablar inglés y TAMBIÉN yo

EJERCICIOS

Construya otras oraciones complementadas con la expresión "TAMBIÉN", sustituyendo en cada una de las formas verbales, y en el mismo orden en que aparecen en la gráfica, el verbo principal speak English por work daily, plays the piano, bought a car, go home next week, visit the museums, type correctly, arrive on time last night, wait here y stay at home. Ejemplos:

You work daily and so do I (Usted trabaja diariamente y también yo)

She plays the piano and so does he (Ella toca el piano y también él)

You ARE speaking English and AMthey I AMspeaking English and ARE SO She IS speaking English IS he and You WERE speaking English and WAS Ι speaking English and He WAS WERE we You HAVE spoken English and HAVE she He HAS spoken English and HAS

多益化

Traducción

Usted está hablando inglés y TAMBIÉN yo Yo estoy hablando inglés y TAMBIÉN ellos Ella está hablando inglés y TAMBIÉN él

Usted estaba hablando inglés y TAMBIÉN yo Él estaba hablando inglés y TAMBIÉN nosotros

Usted ha hablado inglés y TAMBIÉN yo Él ha hablado inglés y TAMBIÉN ella

EJERCICIOS

Forme otras oraciones reemplazando, en el mismo orden en que aparecen en la gráfica, los gerundios (speaking) y los participios (spoken) por eating fruit, working too much, dancing now, listening to the radio, playing base-ball, finished early y been here, ejemplos:

You are eating fruit and so am I (Usted está comiendo fruta y también yo)

He has been here and so has she (Él ha estado aquí y también ella)

EJERCICIOS SUPLEMENTARIOS

Complétense las siguientes oraciones con el equivalente en inglés a "TAMBIEN", llenando los espacios en blanco con los auxiliares correspondientes a cada caso, ejemplos:

I am at home and so IS my brother

My brother speaks English and so DOES my sister

Frank went to school yesterday and so DID I

He is in school and so ———— I
2 I have been in New York and so my father
3 They go to the University of Mexico and so my friends
4 John studies in the United States and so I
5 You were swimming yesterday and so we
6 I can drive carefully and so you
7 We came early yesterday and so they
8 They'll work tomorrow and so he
9 She could see the children and so I
10 He reads good books and so ——— we
11 I work at night and so Peter
12 I would buy a big house and so you
13 She saw my mother and so ———— the children
14 They have done their work and so ——— I
15 You are a good student and so ——— your brother
16 Henry can dance very well and so ——— Paul
17 I'll go to the movies and so you
18 The man could get a job and so ——— his son
19 You spent too much money last month and so I
20 My father will buy a new car and so ——— my uncle
21 My brother is married and so ——— my sister
22 My brother can type and so I
23 I should practice more English and so you
24 You must arrive early and so ———— he
25 He should learn practical things and so Mary.
•

EMPLEO DE EITHER - OR QUE EQUIVALE EN ESPAÑOL A LA OPCIÓN O Y O

磁磁机

Obsérvese aquí que la posición de either y or (o y o) es justamente antecediendo al verbo principal (work, study, etc.).

 					~
You We	EITHER EITHER	work rest	OR OR	study play	
He They	EITHER EITHER	jumps read	OR OR	runs write	
Lifey	LITTILIC	1044	OK	Direc	

Traducción

Usted o trabaja o estudia Nosotros o descansamos o jugamos Él o salta o corre Ellos o leen o escriben

Note que en esta gráfica la posición de either es inmediatamente después de los auxiliares (should) y precediendo a los verbos principales (work, rest, etc.). Adviértase además or delante de study, play, run, etc.

You should EITHE We should EITHE He should EITHE They should EITHE	R rest OR play R jump OR run
--	---------------------------------

Traducción

Usted debería o trabajar o estudiar Nosotros deberíamos o descansar o jugar El debería o saltar o correr Ellos deberían o leer o escribir

EJERCICIOS

Guiándose por las gráficas, construya oraciones con either — or cambiando los verbos principales por cualquier otros, ejemplos:

You either wait or come back (Usted o espera o regresa)

We either watch T.V. or listen to the radio (Nosotros o vemos la T.V. o escuchamos la radio)

They should either practice or study (Ellos deberían o practicar o estudiar)

Observe la posición de either y or y advierta que either se emplea aquí después del verbo to be.

1					7/3/
	He's	EITHER	at home	OR	in the office
	She's	EITHER	an American	OR	a Canadian
	It's	EITHER	in the drawer	OR	on the desk
	It's	EITHER	green	OR	blue
T	hey're	EITHER	coming on Monday	OR	Tuesday next
	We're	EITHER	going to Paris	OR	[week] Rome next [Summer
A	m I	EITHER	going	OR	staying?
Ar	e you	EITHER	going	OR	staying?
I.	s he	EITHER	going	OR	staying?
					-11-1

Traducción

El está o en casa o en la oficina
Ella es o americana o canadiense
Está o en la gaveta o sobre el escritorio
Es o verde o azul
Ellos vienen o el lunes o el martes de la semana próxima
Nosotros vamos o a París o a Roma el verano próximo

¿O me voy o me quedo?

¿O te vas o te quedas?

¿O se va él o se queda?

EJERCICIOS

Construya oraciones como las que aparecen en la gráfica empleando el verbo to be, pero con diferentes complementos. Ejemplos:

He's either at the movies or at the theater (Él está o en el cine o en el teatro)

l							
	He	may	be	EITHER	fishing	OR	hunting
	He	might	be	EITHER	at home	OR	at the club
	He	can	be	EITHER	in Chicago	OR	Detroit
	He	could	be	EITHER	sleeping	OR	resting
	He	must	be	EITHER	working	OR	at the club
	He	should	be	EITHER	learning	OR	practicing
	She	ought to	be	EITHER	an actress	OR	a singer
П							

Traducción

Puede que él esté o pescando o cazando Él podría estar o en su casa o en el club Él puede estar o en Chicago o en Detroit Él pudo estar o durmiendo o descansando Él debe estar o trabajando o en el club Él debería estar o aprendiendo o practicando Ella debiera ser o una actriz o una cantante

EJERCICIOS

Construya oraciones como las que aparecen en la gráfica, empleando el verbo to be con los auxiliares: may, might, can, could, must, should y ought to, pero con diferentes complementos. Ejemplo:

He may be either reading or writing (Puede que él esté o leyendo o escribiendo)

EMPLEO DE *NEITHER — NOR* CUANDO EQUIVALE A LA DOBLE NEGACIÓN *NI — NI*

Obsérvese aquí que la posición de neither y nor (ni y ni) es justamente antecediendo al verbo principal (work, study, etc.), al igual que la de either y or.

You	NEITHER	work	NOR	study
We	NEITHER	resi	NOR	play
He	NEITHER	jumps	NOR	runs
They	NEITHER	read	NOR	write

Traducción

Usted ni trabaja ni estudia Nosotros ni descansamos ni jugamos El ni salta ni corre Ellos ni leen ni escriben

Note asimismo que, en esta gráfica, la posición de neither es inmediatamente después de los auxiliares (should) y precediendo a los verbos principales (work, rest, etc.), como en el caso de either — or.

Adviértase además nor delante de study, play, run, etc.

You show	d NEITHER	work	NOR	study
We show		rest	NOR	play
He show		jump	NOR	run
They show		read	NOR	write

Traducción

Usted ni debería trabajar ni estudiar Nosotros ni deberíamos descansar ni jugar El ni debería saltar ni correr Ellos ni deberían leer ni escribir

EJERCICIOS

Guiándose por estas gráficas, construya oraciones con neither nor cambiando los verbos principales por otros. Ejemplos:

He neither sees nor hears (Él ni ve ni oye)

They should neither smoke nor drink (Ellos ni deberían fumar ni beber)

Observe la posición de neither y nor, advirtiendo además que neither se emplea aquí después del verbo to be.

《通报》

He's	NEITHER	at home	NOR	in the office
She's	NEITHER	an American	NOR	a Canadian
It's	NEITHER	in the drawer	NOR	on the desk
It's	NEITHER	green	NOR	blue
They're	NEITHER	coming on Monday	NOR	Tuesday [next week
We're	NEITHER	going to Paris	NOR	Rome next [Summer

Traducción

Él ni está en casa ni en la oficina

Ella ni es americana ni canadiense

No está en la gaveta ni sobre el escritorio

Ni es verde ni azul

Ellos ni vienen el lunes ni el martes de la semana próxima

Nosotros ni vamos a París ni a Roma el próximo verano

EJERCICIOS

Construya oraciones como las que aparecen en la gráfica empleando el verbo to be, pero con diferentes complementos. Ejemplo:

He's neither at the movies nor at the theater (Él ni está en el cine ni en el teatro)

Observe la posición de neither y nor.

	He	may	be	NEITHER	fishing	NOR	hunting
	He	might	be	NEITHER	at home	NOR	in the office
	He	can	be	NEITHER	here	NOR	in the kitchen
	He	could	be	NEITHER	sleeping	NOR	resting
	He	must	be	NEITHER	working	NOR	studying
	He	should	be	NEITHER	unemployed	NOR	without money
Ì	She	ought	to be	NEITHER	a stenographer	NOR	a typist
ì							

Traducción

Puede que él no esté ni pescando ni cazando

Él podría no estar ni en su casa ni en la oficina

Él no puede estar ni aquí ni en la cocina

Él no pudo estar ni durmiendo ni descansando

Él no debe estar ni trabajando ni estudiando

Él no debería estar ni desempleado ni sin dinero

Ella no debiera ser ni taquígrafa ni mecanógrafa

EJERCICIOS

Construya oraciones como las que aparecen en la gráfica, empleando el verbo to be con los auxiliares: may, might, can, could, must, should y ought to, pero con diferentes complementos. Ejemplo:

He may be neither reading nor writing (Puede que él no esté ni leyendo ni escribiendo)

GRÁFICA QUE ILUSTRA LOS PRINCIPALES AUXILIARES EN LA FORMA NEGATIVA Y EL EMPLEO DE NOT EITHER (tampoco)

Observe cómo cualquier auxiliar en la forma negativa + la palabra EITHER constituyen lo que en castellano equivale a TAMPOGO. Por lo tanto, advierta asimismo, que en inglés dicha expresión (tampoco) varía de acuerdo con la persona y el verbo auxiliar empleado.

He DOES	not	smoke and we	DO	not	EITHER
He DID	not	smoke and we	DID	not	EITHER
He WILL	not	smoke and we	WILL	not	EITHER
He WOULD	not	smoke and we	WOULD	not	EITHER
He CAN	not	smoke and we	CAN	not	EITHER
He COULD	not	smoke and we	COULD	not	EITHER
He MAY	not	smoke and we	MAY	not	EITHER
He MIGHT	not	smoke and we	MIGHT	not	EITHER
He MUST	not	smoke and we	MUST	not	EITHER
He SHOULD	not	smoke and we	SHOULD	not	EITHER
He OUGHT	not to	smoke and we	OUGHT	not	EITHER
1					

Traducción

- £l no fuma y nosotros tampoco
- Él no fumó y nosotros tampoco
- El no fumará y nosotros tampoco
- El no fumaria y nosotros tampoco
- El no puede fumar y nosotros tampoco (no sabemos hacerlo)
- El no pudo fumar y nosotros tampoco (no supimos hacerlo)
- El no puede fumar y nosotros tampoco (no tenemos permiso de hacerlo)
- El podría no fumar y nosotros tampoco
- Él no debe fumar y nosotros tampoco (no tenemos que hacerlo)
- Él no debería fumar y nosotros tampoco
- Él no debiera fumar y nosotros tampoco.

He	IS	not	smoking	and	we	ARE	not	EITHER
He	WAS	not	smoking	and	we	WERE	not	EITHER
He	HAS	not	smoked	and	we	HAVE	not	EITHER

Traducción

Él no está fumando y nosotros tampoco Él no estaba fumando y nosotros tampoco Él no ha fumado y nosotros tampoco

EJERCICIOS

Guiándose por estas dos gráficas, construya otras oraciones en inglés con el equivalente a tampoco sustituyendo en cada forma verbal de la primera gráfica, smoke por dance, go, play, work, swim, come, sleep, huy, drink, stay y run respectivamente.

En la segunda reemplace smoking, smoking y smoked por talking, reading, y written. Haga uso de las contracciones. Ejemplos:

He doesn't dance and we don't either (Él no baila y nosotros tampoco)

He isn't talking and we aren't either (Él no está platicando y nosotros tampoco)

EJERCICIOS SUPLEMENTARIOS

·磁盘/。

Complétense las siguientes oraciones, llenando los espacios en blanco, con lo equivalente en inglés a "TAMPOCO", ejemplos.

I'm not a doctor and he <u>isn't either</u>

They can't dance and you <u>can't either</u>

She won't come tomorrow and we won't either

1	Paul wasn't here yesterday and they
2	He isn't working and I
3	You aren't studying and he
4	My father doesn't smoke and we
5	I don't play the piano and my brother
6	The children haven't come and their father
7	Mary hasn't finished and I
8	They shouldn't arrive late and you
9	Robert can't swim and Alice -
10	You won't be here tomorrow and I
11	The students mustn't drink and you
12	She couldn't come yesterday and we
13	They wouldn't buy cigarettes and I
14	You might not go and she -
15	The bus may not leave early and the train

EMPLEO DE NEITHER Y LOS AUXILIARES EN FORMA AFIRMATIVA EQUIVALIENDO A "NI TAMPOCO"

Observe en las siguientes oraciones negativas el empleo de NEITHER seguido de los auxiliares en forma afirmativa. Esto traducido al castellano equivale a la expresión "NI TAMPOGO".

Advierta también que aunque neither antecede a los auxiliares (is, am, were, etc.) y éstos a su vez a los sujetos (he, I, you, etc.), ello no implica una forma interrogativa, sino que imparte más eufonía y énfasis a la oración.

1	am not	a doctor	and	NEITHER	IS	he
She	isn't	going out	and	NEITHER	AM	I
Не	wasn't	here yesterday	and	NEITHER	WERE	you
Mary	can't	dance well	and	NEITHER	CAN	John
I	couldn't	come yesterday	and	NEITHER	COULD	Mary
She	mustn't	do it	and	NEITHER	MUST	you
I	don't	speak Russian	and	NEITHER	DOES	he

Traducción

Yo no soy doctor y NI él TAMPOCO

Ella no va a salir y NI yo TAMPOCO

Él no estuvo aquí y NI usted TAMPOCO

María no puede bailar bien y NI Juan TAMPOCO

Yo no pude venir ayer y NI María TAMPOCO

Elía no debe hacerlo y NI usted TAMPOCO

Yo no hablo ruso y NI él TAMPOCO

EJERCICIOS

海拔和

- Haga que le dicten estas oraciones en castellano para que usted las traduzca por escrito al inglés. Rectifiquelas después con la ayuda de su libro.
- II. Complete las siguientes oraciones con lo equivalente en inglés a "NI TAMPOCO" o sea empleando la palabra NEITHER seguida del auxiliar apropiado.
- 1 Henry shouldn't smoke... (y ni su hermano tampoco)
- 2 Mary isn't going home... (y ni yo tampoco)
- 3 We won't come tomorrow... (y ni ellos tampoco)
- 4 I couldn't understand the lesson... (y ni Juan tampoco)
- 5 They weren't at home... (y ni sus padres tampoco)
- 6 He isn't working now... (y ni yo tampoco)
- 7 I haven't eaten caviar... (y ni ella tampoco)
- 8 You wouldn't do that... (y ni ella tampoco)
- 9 She can't run fast... (y ni yo tampoco)
- 10 I mustn't come late... (y ni ellos tampoco)
- 11 You aren't studying... (y ni él tampoco)
- 12 They won't go to the movies... (y ni tú tampoco)
- 13 You shouldn't talk in class... (y ni tus amigos tampoco)
- 14 I'm not a North American... (y ni mi amigo tampoco)
- 15 He hasn't finished working... (y ni yo tampoco)
- 16 Susan couldn't play the piano... (y ni su hermana tampoco)
- 17 He wouldn't eat fish... (y ni ella tampoco)
- 18 He mustn't go there... (y ni tú tampoco)
- 19 I don't speak French... (y ni mi padre tampoco)
- 20 Frank doesn't live here... (y ni María tampoco).

EMPLEO DE LO EQUIVALENTE A "APENAS" (hardly)

Observe la palabra hardly (apenas) después de los auxiliares y antepuesta al verbo principal empleado.

He	HARDLY	speaks	English every day
He	HARDLY	spoke	English yesterday
He can	HARDLY	speak	English now
He could	HARDLY	speak	English before
He may	HARDLY	speak	at the meeting
He might	HARDLY		a few words
Él APEI Él APEI	NAS habla i NAS habló i NAS puede l	nglés aye hablar in	os los días r

He is	HARDLY	here every day
He was	HARDLY	here yesterday
He will	HARDLY be	here tomorrow
He would	HARDLY be	

Él APENAS podría hablar unas pocas palabras

Traducción

Él APENAS está aquí todos los días

El APENAS estuvo aquí ayer

El APENAS estará aquí mañana

El APENAS estaría aquí unos pocos minutos

EJERCICIOS

Guiándose por las dos gráficas anteriores, construya otras oraciones en inglés con "APENAS" (hardly) cambiando los verbos principales (speaks, spoke, speak y be), así como los complementos (English every day, English yesterday, etc.) por cualquier otros. Ejemplos:

He hardly eats at noon (Él apenas come al mediodía)

> He hardly ate yesterday (Él apenas comió ayer)

He can hardly see without eye-glasses (El apenas puede ver sin anteojos)

He could hardly finish his work (Él apenas pudo terminar su trabajo) Observe cómo los auxiliares en forma negativa seguidos inmediatamente de la palabra EVEN, dan origen a la expresión que traducida al español equivale a NI SIQUIERA.

Advierta asimismo que NOT EVEN es común en todos los casos, variando únicamente el auxiliar: do not even, does not even, will not even, etc. Véanse también estos auxiliares en sus formas contraidas.

You He You	DON'T DOESN'T DIDN'T	EVEN speak aloud EVEN speak aloud EVEN speak aloud
You You	WON"T WOULDN'T	EVEN speak aloud EVEN speak aloud
You You	CAN'T COULDN'T	EVEN speak aloud EVEN speak aloud
You You	MUSTN'T SHOULDN'T	EVEN speak aloud EVEN speak aloud
You	OUGHT NOT	EVEN to speak aloud

Traducción

Usted NI SIQUIERA habla en voz alta Él NI SIQUIERA habla en voz alta Usted NI SIQUIERA habló en voz alta Usted NI SIQUIERA hablará en voz alta Usted NI SIQUIERA hablaría en voz alta Usted NI SIQUIERA puede hablar en voz alta Usted NI SIQUIERA pudo hablar en voz alta Usted NI SIQUIERA debe hablar en voz alta Usted NI SIQUIERA debería hablar en voz alta Usted NI SIQUIERA debería hablar en voz alta

EJERCICIOS

Construya otras oraciones con la expresión "NI SIQUIERA", sustituyendo en cada persona el verbo principal speak aloud por practice sports, work every day, come yesterday, be here tomorrow, think of it, dance well, write your name, talk in class, drink coffee y spend more money, en el mismo orden en que aparecen en la gráfica. Ejemplos:

You don't even practice sports (tú ni siquiera practicas deportes)

He doesn't even work every day (él ni siquiera trabaja todos los días)

speaking aloud	EVEN	NOT	I'M	
speaking aloud	EVEN	ISN'T	He	
speaking aloud	EVEN	AREN'T	You	
speaking aloud	EVEN	WASN'T	He	
speaking aloud	EVEN	WEREN'T	You	
spoken aloud	EVEN	HASN'T	He	
spoken aloud	EVEN	HAVEN'T	You	

Traducción

Yo NI SIQUIERA estoy hablando en voz alta

Él NI SIQUIERA está hablando en voz alta Usted NI SIQUIERA está hablando en voz alta

Él NI SIQUIERA estaba hablando en voz alta Usted NI SIQUIERA estaba hablando en voz alta

Él NI SIQUIERA ha hablado en voz alta Usted NI SIQUIERA ha hablado en voz alta

EJERCICIOS

Forme otras oraciones reemplazando, en el mismo orden en que aparecen en la gráfica, los gerundios (speaking) y los participios (spoken) por looking at you, listening to the class, eating enough, working hard, sleeping well, eaten fish y finished your work, ejemplos:

I'm not even looking at you (Yo ni siquiera estoy mirándote)

He isn't even listening to the class (El ni siquiera está escuchando la clase)

He hasn't even eaten fish (Él ni siquiera ha comido pescado)

COMPARANDO EL EMPLEO DE EVEN (hasta, inclusive) Y NOT EVEN (ni siquiera)

法验证

** *	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11			_
He is	EVEN		here	every da
He isn't	EVEN		here	every da
He is	EVEN	working	here	every da
He isn't	EVEN	working	here	every da
He was	EVEN		here	yesterday
He wasn't	EVEN		here	yesterday
He was	EVEN	working	here	yesterday
He wasn't	EVEN	working	here	yesterday
Не	EVEN	comes	here	every day
He doesn't	EVEN	come	here	every da
He	EVEN	came	here	yesterday
He didn't	EVEN	come	here	yesterday
We	EVEN	speak	English	at home
We don't	EVEN	speak	English	

Traducción

- El inclusive está aquí todos los días
- Él ni siquiera está aquí todos los días
- El inclusive está trabajando aquí todos los días
- El ni siquiera está trabajando aquí todos los días
- El inclusive estuvo aqui ayer
- El ni siquiera estuvo aquí ayer
- El inclusive estuvo trabajando aquí ayer
- El ni siquiera estuvo trabajando aquí ayer
- El inclusive viene aquí todos los días
- El ni siquiera viene aquí todos los días
- El inclusive vino aquí ayer
- El ni siquiera vino aquí ayer

Nosotros inclusive hablamos inglés en casa Nosotros ni siquiera hablamos inglés en casa Observe la posición de EVEN tanto en las oraciones afirmativas como negativas y advierta que en ambas dicha palabra se antepone al verbo principal (speak, speaks, came, come) empleándose después de los auxiliares.

He can	EVEN	speak	several languages
He can't	EVEN	speak	English properly
He could	EVEN	speak	several languages
He couldn't	EVEN	speak	English properly
Не	EVEN	speaks	several languages
He doesn't	EVEN	speak	English properly

Traducción

- El inclusive puede hablar varios idiomas
- El ni siquiera puede hablar inglés correctamente
- El inclusive podía hablar varios idiomas
- Él ni siquiera podía hablar inglés correctamente
- El inclusive habla varios idiomas
- El ni siquiera habla inglés correctamente

He	EVEN	came	here last week
He <i>did</i> n't	EVEN	come	here yesterday
He <i>will</i>	EVEN	come	here next weel
He <i>wo</i> n't	EVEN	come	
He should	EVEN	come	here daily
He shouldn't	EVEN	come	here any more

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Traducción

- Él inclusive vino aquí la semana pasada Él ni siquiera vino aquí ayer
- El inclusive vendrá aquí la semana próxima El ni siquiera vendrá aquí mañana
- El inclusive debería venir aquí diariamente El ni siquiera debería venir más aquí

EJERCICIOS

- I. Haga que le dicten las oraciones de las tres gráficas en español para que usted las traduzca por escrito al inglés. Rectifíquelas después, con la ayuda de su libro.
- II. Guiándose por las dos últimas gráficas construya otras oraciones con EVEN y NOT EVEN cambiando los verbos principales y complementos. Ejemplos:

He can even dance waltzes (Él inclusive puede bailar valses)

He can't even dance waltzes (Él ni siquiera puede bailar valses)

COMPARACIÓN DE LO EQUIVALENTE A LAS EXPRESIONES "ESTAR A PUNTO DE" Y "ACABAR DE"

Observe la palabra about seguida de un infinitivo (to come, to go away, to begin, etc.) para expresar que una determinada acción está a punto de efectuarse y note también la palabra just seguida de una forma en pasado (came, went, away, began, etc.), que denota que esa misma acción acaba de verificarse.

Compárense ambas palabras en el diagrama a continuación y advierta acciones opuestas en las oraciones marcadas con numerales idénticos.

	Infinitivos	`		Forma en Pasado	
He is ABOUT to to to	come (1) go away (2) begin (3) finish (4) eat (5) leave (6) retire (7) speak (8)	He	JUST	came went away began finished ate left retired spoke	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (6) (8)
i El está a punto de	_			de venir o llega	
2 El está a punto de a				de alejarse o irs	e
3 El está a punto de				de empezar	
4 Él está a punto de		4 Él	acaba	de terminar	
5 El está a punto de		5 Él	acaba	de comer	
6 El está a punto de		6 Ēl	acaba	de marcharse	
7 El está a punto de		7 Él	acaba	de retirarse	
8 Él está a punto de	hablar	e éi	acaba	de hablar	

EJERCICIOS

Guiándose por los diagramas forme oraciones en inglés con las expresiones "estar a punto de" y "acabar de", cambiando los verbos en infinitivo y en pasado expuestos en dichos esquemas. Ejemplos:

He's about to write a letter (Él está a punto de escribir una carta)

He just wrote a letter (Él acaba de escribir una carta) Veamos ahora las formas en pasado de las mismas expresiones, anteriormente expuestas.

Compárense también, en ambos esquemas, las oraciones marcadas con numerales idénticos.

Infinitivos to come (1) to go away (2) to begin (3) to finish (4) ABOUT to eat (5) to leave (6) to retire (7) to speak (8)	Forma en Participio come (1) gone away (2) begun (3) He had finished (4) JUST eaten (5) left (6) retired (7) spoken (8)
1 Él estaba a punto de venir o llegar 2 Él estaba a punto de alejarse o irse 5 Él estaba a punto de empezar 4 Él estaba a punto de terminar 5 Él estaba a punto de comer 6 Él estaba a punto de marcharse 7 Él estaba a punto de retirarse 8 Él estaba a punto de hablar	1 Él acababa de venir o llegar 2 Él acababa de alejarse o irse 3 Él acababa de empezar 4 Él acababa de terminar 5 Él acababa de comer 6 Él acababa de marcharse 7 Él acababa de retirarse 8 Él acababa de hablar

EJERCICIOS

Guiándose por los diagramas construya oraciones en inglés con la forma en pasado de "estar a punto de" y "acabar de", cambiando los verbos en infinitivo y en participio expuestos en dichos esquemas. Ejemplos:

He was about to write a letter (Él estaba a punto de escribir una carta)

He had just written a letter (Él acababa de escribir una carta)

Respuestas

Ejercicios, 23

250

- 1. I speak some English.
- 2. He speaks English a little.
- 3. They speak several languages.
- 4. You speak many languages.
- 5. We speak the English language a little.
- 6. They speak the English language very well.
- 7. She speaks few languages.
- 8. I only speak the Spanish language.
- 9. He only speaks English.
- 10. You speak a lot of English.
- 11. She talks too much.
- 12. They speak too many languages.

Ejercicios, 27

- 1. They see me.
- 2. I see them.
- 3. He sees you.
- 4. We see him.
- 5. He sees us.
- 6. You see her.
- 7. We have breakfast in the morning.
- 8. I eat (some) fish.
- 9. She eats (some) fruit.
- 10. They eat (some) chicken.
- 11. We eat (some) meat, (some) vegetables, and (some) fruit.
- 12. I eat dinner at night.

- 13. She eats lunch at noon.
- 14. You eat (some) eggs in the morning.

Ejercicios, 30

- 1. Frank drinks (some) milk in the morning.
- 2. I drink (some) milk in the morning too.
- 3. You drink too much coffee every day.
- 4. She drinks (some) coffee at breakfast.
- 5. I drink (some) water after supper.
- 6. We drink orange juice before breakfast.
- 7. They drink (some) chocolate during breakfast.
- 8. You drink (some) coffee during supper.
- 9. He drinks too much tea every night.
- I drink a little coffee after supper.
- 11. The children drink a lot of milk every day.
- 12. They drink a little milk in the morning.
- 13. The boy eats too many oranges during supper.
- 14. We eat a few oranges every morning.

- 15. You eat too much fruit before breakfast.
- 16. I buy many things every day.
- 17. You buy few things in the market.
- 18. The woman buys some food at the grocery store.
- The children buy a lot of candy after school.
- 20. He buys too many clothes.
- 21. I buy few clothes.
- 22. We buy some things before work.
- 23. She buys many things at the market.
- 24. They buy too much food every day.
- 25. You buy too many things at the stores.
- 26. I buy only a little candy every day.

Ejercicios, 35

We speak English.

Do we speak English?

I speak English.

Do I speak English?

We see the people.

Do we see the people?

I see the people.

Do I see the people?

They eat fruit.

Do they eat fruit?

We eat fruit.

Do we eat fruit?

I eat fruit.

Do I eat fruit?

They drink coffee.

Do they drink coffee?

We drink coffee.

Do we drink coffee?

I drink coffee.

Do I drink coffee?

They buy many things.

Do they buy many things?

We buy many things.

Do we buy many things?

I buy many things.

Do I buy many things?

Ejercicios, 36

Frank speaks English.

Does Frank speak English?

She speaks English.

Does she speak English?

Frank sees the people.

Does Frank see the people?

She sees the people?

Does she see the people?

The boy eats fruit.

Does the boy eat fruit?

Frank eats fruit.

Does Frank eat fruit?

She eats fruit.

Does she eat fruit?

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The boy drinks coffee.

Does the boy drink coffee?

Frank drinks coffee.

Does Frank drink coffee?

She drinks coffee.

Does she drink coffee?

The boy buys many things.

Does the boy buy many things?

Frank buys many things.

Does Frank buy many things?

She buys many things.

Does she buy many things?

Ejercicios, 37

Do you speak English? You don't speak English.

Do I speak English? I don't speak English.

Do you see the people? You don't see the people.

Do I see the people?
I don't see the people.

Do we eat fruit? We don't eat fruit.

Do you eat fruit? You don't eat fruit.

Do I eat fruit?
I don't eat fruit.

Do we drink coffee?
We don't drink coffee.

Do you drink coffee? You don't drink coffee.

Do I drink coffee?

I don't drink coffee.

Do we buy many things? We don't buy many things.

Do you buy many things? You don't buy many things.

Do I buy many things?
I don't buy many things.

Ejercicios, 38 Does Mary speak English? Mary doesn't speak English.

Does he speak English? He doesn't speak English.

Does Mary see the people? Mary doesn't see the people.

Does he see the people? He doesn't see the people.

Does the girl eat fruit?
The girl doesn't eat fruit.

Does Mary eat fruit? Mary doesn't eat fruit.

Does he eat fruit? He doesn't eat fruit.

Does the girl drink coffee? The girl doesn't drink coffee. Does Mary drink coffee? Mary doesn't drink coffee.

Does he drink coffee? He doesn't drink coffee.

Does the girl buy many things? The girl doesn't buy many things.

Does Mary buy many things?
Mary doesn't buy many things.

Does he buy many things? He doesn't buy many things.

Ejercicios, 41

The student learns English.

Does the student learn English?

The students learn English.

Do the students learn English?

Frank eats at home.

Does Frank eat at home?

Frank and Mary eat at home.

Do Frank and Mary eat at home?

Ejercicios, 43

This is not my book. Is this my book?

These are not my books. Are these my books?

These books are not mine. Are these books mine?

That is not my pencil. Is that my pencil?

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Those are not my pencils. Are those my pencils?

Those pencils are not mine. Are those pencils mine?

This is not your notebook. Is this your notebook?

These are not your notebooks. Are these your notebooks?

These notebooks are not yours.

Are these notebooks yours?

That is not his pen. Is that his pen? Those are not his pens. Are those his pens?

Those pens are not his. Are those pens his?

This is not her eraser. Is this her eraser?

These are not her erasers. Are these her erasers?

These erasers are not hers. Are these erasers hers?

That is not its inhabitant. Is that its inhabitant?

Those are not its inhabitants. Are those its inhabitants?

Those inhabitants are not of Mexico City. Are those inhabitants of Mexico City?

This is not our city. Is this our city? These are not our cities. Are these our cities?

Those cities are not ours. Are those cities ours?

That is not their hotel. Is that their hotel?

Those are not their hotels. Are those their hotels?

Those hotels are not theirs. Are those hotels theirs?

Ejercicios, 57

Are there many schools and universities in Mexico?

There will be some classes in school tomorrow.

There is a large university in Mexico City.

Was there an Aztec temple where the Metropolitan Cathedral is standing now?

Will there be more public telephones for the next year?

There were many old buildings here before.

There are a few good theaters in this town.

There is no money now in my purse.

There was not too much water yesterday.

There were no people in the street last night.

There *are* not any houses in that place.

There *will* be another market in the city.

Was there not another pencil in that drawer?

Are there other books in the bookcase?

Is there any important library here?

Will there be any good bullfight next Sunday?

Were there not several men in that meeting?

There were no men in the meeting, only women.

Ejercicios, 61

Do I speak?

Do you speak?

Does he speak?

Does she speak?

Does it speak?

Do we speak?

Do you speak?

Do they speak?

I don't speak.

You don't speak.

He doesn't speak.

She doesn't speak.

It doesn't speak.

We don't speak.

You don't speak.

They don't speak.

Do I see?

Do you see?

Does he see?

Does she see?
Does it see?
Do we see?
Do you see?
Do they see?

I don't see.
You don't see.
He doesn't see.
She doesn't see.
It doesn't see.
We don't see.
You don't see.

Do I eat?
Do you eat?
Does he eat?
Does she eat?
Does it eat?
Do we eat?
Do you eat?
Do they eat?

They don't see.

I don't eat.
You don't eat.
He doesn't eat.
She doesn't eat.
It doesn't eat.
We don't eat.
You don't eat.
They don't eat.

Do I drink?
Do you drink?
Does he drink?
Does she drink?
Does it drink?

Do we drink? Do you drink? Do they drink?

I don't drink.
You don't drink.
He doesn't drink.
She doesn't drink.
It doesn't drink.
We don't drink.
You don't drink.

Do I work?
Do you work?
Does he work?
Does she work?
Does it work?
Do we work?
Do you work?
Do they work?

I don't work.
You don't work.
He doesn't work.
She doesn't work.
It doesn't work.
We don't work.
You don't work.
They don't work.

Do I buy?
Do you buy?
Does he buy?
Does she buy?
Does it buy?
Do we buy?

Do you buy? Do they buy?

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I don't buy.
You don't buy.
He doesn't buy.
She doesn't buy.
We don't buy.
You don't buy.
They don't buy.

Do I travel?
Do you travel?
Does he travel?
Does she travel?
Does it travel?
Do we travel?
Do you travel?
Do they travel?

I don't travel.
You don't travel.
He doesn't travel.
She doesn't travel.
It doesn't travel.
We don't travel.
You don't travel.
They don't travel.

Ejercicios, 68

- Speak English. Let's speak English.
- Come here. Let's come here.
- Work.Let's work.
- Walk.
 Let's walk.

- Sit down.Let's sit down.
- Dance.Let's dance.
- 7. Wait. Let's wait.
- 8. Stay here. Let's stay here.
- Have some coffee.Let's have some coffee.
- Do the work.Let's do the work.
- Close the door.Let's close the door.
- Stop at the corner.Let's stop at the corner.
- Play the piano.Let's play the piano.
- Practice the lesson.
 Let's practice the lesson.
- Write the exercise.Let's write the exercise.
- Read the newspaper. Let's read the newspaper.
- 17. Study in school.

 Let's study in school.
- 18. Take a bus. Let's take a bus.
- Listen to the music.Let's listen to the music.
- 20. Go home. Let's go home.
- Don't speak English. Let's not speak English.
- Don't come here.Let's not come here.

- 3. Don't work.

 Let's not work.
- 4. Don't walk. Let's not walk.
- Don't sit down.Let's not sit down.
- Don't dance.Let's not dance.
- Don't wait.Let's not wait.
- Don't stay here.Let's not stay here.
- Don't have any coffee.
 Let's not have any coffee.
- Don't do the work.Let's not do the work.
- Don't close the door.
 Let's not close the door.
- Don't stop at the corner.Let's not stop at the corner.
- 13. Don't play the piano. Let's not play the piano.
- Don't practice the lesson.Let's not practice the lesson.
- 15. Don't write the exercise.

 Let's not write the exercise.
- Don't read the newspaper.Let's not read the newspaper.
- Don't study in school.
 Let's not study in school.
- Don't take a bus.Let's not take a bus.
- Don't listen to the music.Let's not listen to the music.
- 20. Don't go home. Let's not go home.

Ejercicios, 85

I.

Our house is as expensive as yours. Their house is not as expensive as hers.

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Frank is as strong as I am. She is not as strong as you are.

Ejercicios, 87

- 1. more important than the most important of
- 2. easier than the easiest of
- bigger than the biggest of
- 4. prettier than the prettiest of
- 5. more elegant than the most elegant of
- 6. more intelligent than the most intelligent of
- 7. stronger than the strongest of
- 8. quicker than the quickest of
- 9. more interesting than the most interesting of
- 10. smaller than the smallest of
- 11. longer than the longest of
- 12. colder than the coldest of
- 13. more difficult than the most difficult of

- 14. more modern than the most modern of
- 15. older than the oldest of
- 16. newer than the newest of
- 17. larger than the largest of
- 18. more beautiful than the most beautiful of
- 19. better than the best of
- 20. worse than the worst of

Ejercicios, 90

What could you see before? What could Mary see before?

How could they walk yesterday? How could Frank walk yesterday?

How much could she sell last week?

How much could I sell last week?

How long could they swim last night?

How long could he swim last night?

At what time could he go yesterday?

At what time could we go yesterday?

Ejercicios, 91
I am able to walk.
I am not able to walk.
Am I able to walk?

You are able to walk. You are not able to walk. Are you able to walk?

He is able to walk. He is not able to walk. Is he able to walk?

I was able to walk.
I was not able to walk.
Was I able to walk?

He was able to walk.

He was not able to walk.

Was he able to walk?

They were able to walk.
They were not able to walk.
Were they able to walk?

I am able to run.
I am not able to run.
Am I able to run?

You are able to run. You are not able to run. Are you able to run?

He is able to run. He is not able to run. Is he able to run?

I was able to run.
I was not able to run.
Was I able to run?

He was able to run.

He was not able to run.

Was he able to run?

They were able to run.
They were not able to run.
Were they able to run?

I am able to jump.
I am not able to jump.
Am I able to jump?

You are able to jump. You are not able to jump. Are you able to jump?

He is able to jump. He is not able to jump. Is he able to jump?

I was able to jump.
I was not able to jump.
Was I able to jump?

He was able to jump. He was not able to jump. Was he able to jump?

They were able to jump.
They were not able to jump.
Were they able to jump?

I am able to dance. I am not able to dance. Am I able to dance?

You are able to dance. You are not able to dance. Are you able to dance? He is able to dance. He is not able to dance. Is he able to dance?

I was able to dance.
I was not able to dance.
Was I able to dance?

He was able to dance. He was not able to dance. Was he able to dance?

They were able to dance. They were not able to dance. Were they able to dance?

Ejercicios, 105

- 1. wrote
- 2. went
- 3. bought
- 4. ate
- 5. came
- 6. read
- 7. spoke
- 8. left
- 9. got
- 10. drank
- 11. saw
- 12. knew
- 13. knew
- 14. met
- 15. thought; was
- 16. gave
- 17. brought
- 18, took
- 19. had
- 20. found
- 21. kept

- 22. told
- 23. said

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- 24. slept
- 25. sent
- 26. did
- 27. made
- 28. spent
- 29. spent
- 30. drove
- 31. rode
- 32. felt
- 33. understood
- 34. sat
- 35, stood
- 36. cut
- 37. put
- 38, were
- 39. could
- 40. was

Ejercicios, 106

- Él nos habló ayer por la mañana.
 He didn't speak to us yesterday morning.
 Did he speak to us yesterday morning?
- anoche.

 They didn't see Mary in the theater last night.

 Did they see Mary in the

theater last night?

2. Vieron a Maria en el teatro

- Comí ensalada de pollo ayer.
 I didn't eat chicken salad yesterday.
 Did I eat chicken salad yesterday?
- 4. Tuvimos café y tarta anoche.
 We didn't have coffee and cake last night.
 Did we have coffee and cake last night?
- 5. Mi padre compró muchos regalos la Navidad pasada.
 My father didn't buy many presents last Christmas.
 Did my father buy many presents last Christmas?
- 6. Mi hermano consiguió otro trabajo el més pasado. My brother didn't get another job last month. Did my brother get another job last month?
- 7. María escribió una carta a su familia la semana pasada.
 Mary didn't write a letter to her family last week.
 Did Mary write a letter to her family last week?
- 8. Leyiste el periódico anoche. You didn't read the newspaper last night. Did you read the newspaper last night?

- 9. Los hombres oyeron la explosión ayer.
 The men didn't hear the explosion yesterday.
 Did the men hear the explosion yesterday?
- 10. Dejé mi libro en la mesa. I didn't leave my book on the table. Did I leave my book on the table?
- 11. Francisco salió de la oficina ayer por la tarde.
 Frank didn't leave the office early yesterday afternoon.
 Did Frank leave the office early yesterday afternoon?
- 12. Ella se fue por Nueva York anoche. She didn't leave for New York last night. Did she leave for New York last night?
- 13. Durmieron en un hotel ayer. They didn't sleep in a hotel yesterday. Did they sleep in a hotel yesterday?
- 14. Él se sintió cansado anoche. He didn't feel tired last night. Did he feel tired last night?
- 15. Guardabas tu dinero en el banco el año pasado.
 You didn't keep your money in the bank last year.
 Did you keep your money in the bank last year?

16. Ella mantuvo la comida caliente ayer.
She didn't keep the food hot yesterday.
Did she keep the food hot yesterday?

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- 17. Conocimos a Sr. Brown hace tres años.
 We didn't meet Mr. Brown three years ago.
 Did we meet Mr. Brown three years ago?
- 18. La mujer barrió el suelo ayer. The woman didn't sweep the floor yesterday. Did the woman sweep the floor yesterday?
- 19. Las chicas conocieron a París el verano pasado.
 The girls didn't (get to) know Paris last summer.
 Did the girls (get to) know Paris last summer?
- 20. Yo sabía la verdad.
 I didn't know the truth.
 Did I know the truth?
- 21. Juan tomó un vaso de leche anoche. John didn't drink a glass of milk last night. Did John drink a glass of milk last night?
- 22. Ella me dijo que viniera aquí.

 She didn't tell me to come
 here.

 Did she tell me to come here?

- 23. Te di cinco dolares por el libro. I didn't give you five dollars for the book. Did I give you five dollars for the book?
- 24. Ella olvidó llamarme.
 She didn't forget to call me up.
 Did she forget to call me up?
- 25. Él gastó veinte dolares el domingo pasado.
 He didn't spend twenty dollars last Sunday.
 Did he spend twenty dollars last Sunday?
- 26. Pasaron dos semanas en el campo el año pasado.
 They didn't spend two weeks in the country last year.
 Did they spend two weeks in the country last year?
- 27. Me enviaste un mensaje ayer. You didn't send me a message yesterday. Did you send me a message yesterday?
- 28. La niña dijo: ¡Hola!

 The girl didn't say: Hello!

 Did the girl say: Hello?
- 29. Roberto encontró una billetera en la calle.Robert didn't find a wallet on the street.Did Robert find a wallet on the street?

- 30. El niño perdió su lápiz ayer.
 The boy didn't lose his pencil yesterday.
 Did the boy lose his pencil yesterday?
- 31. Mamá cortó la pastel anoche.
 Mother didn't cut the cake last night.
 Did mother cut the cake last night?
- 32. Enrique se rompió la pierna el més pasado.
 Henry didn't break his leg last month.
 Did Henry break his leg last month?
- 33. Alicia tomó un taxi hace cinco minutos.
 Alice didn't take a taxi five minutes ago.
 Did Alice take a taxi five minutes ago?
- 34. Los niños trajeron flores a su madre,
 The children didn't bring flowers to their mother.
 Did the children bring flowers to their mother?
- 35. Creiste que estaba lloviendo. You didn't think it was raining. Did you think it was raining?
- 36. Elegiste un color bonito.
 You didn't choose a nice color.
 Did you choose a nice color?

- 37. Francisco se hizo daño a la mano jugando béisbol.
 Frank didn't hurt his hand playing ball.
 Did Frank hurt his hand playing ball?
- 38. Él puso la mano en mi hombro.

 He didn't put his hand on my shoulder.

 Did he put his hand on my shoulder?
- 39. Tiraron papeles en el suelo. They didn't throw papers on the floor. Did they throw papers on the floor?
- 40. El viento sopló muy fuerte ayer. The wind didn't blow very hard yesterday. Did the wind blow very hard yesterday?
- 41. Mi padre voló a Chicago la semana pasada.
 My father didn't fly to Chicago last week.
 Did my father fly to Chicago last week?
- 42. Mi hermano manejó el carro anoche.
 My brother didn't drive the car last night.
 Did my brother drive the car last night?

43. Montamos en un autobús ayer por la mañana.
We didn't ride in a bus yesterday morning.
Did we ride in a bus yesterday morning?

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- 44. Robaron dinero de la tienda. They didn't steal money from the store. Did they steal money from the store?
- 45. Él buscó información en la oficina.He didn't seek information at the office.Did he seek information at the office?
- 46. La niña puso la mesa ayer.
 The girl didn't set the table yesterday.
 Did the girl set the table yesterday?
- 47. Estuvieron de pie a la puerta.

 They didn't stand at the door.

 Did they stand at the door?
- 48. Él entendió la lección ayer.

 He didn't understand the lesson yesterday.

 Did he understand the lesson yesterday?
- 49. Dos señores estuvieron aquí ayer. Two gentlemen weren't here yesterday. Were two gentlemen here yesterday?

- 50. El niño se levantó temprano ayer por la mañana.
 The boy didn't rise early last (yesterday) morning.
 Did the boy rise early last (yesterday) morning?
- 51. Juan dejó su trabajo la semana pasada.
 John didn't quit his job last week.
 Did John quit his job last week?
- 52. Sr. Taylor prohibió que los estudientes salieran anoche.
 Mr. Taylor didn't forbid the students to go out last night.
 Did Mr. Taylor forbid the students to go out last night?
- 53. Mamá perdonó mis faltas. Mother didn't forgive my faults. Did mother forgive my faults?
- 54. María se cayó ayer.
 Mary didn't fall down yesterday.
 Did Mary fall down yesterday?
- 55. El niño llevó los libros debajo de el brazo.
 The boy didn't hold the books under his arm.
 Did the boy hold the books under his arm?

Ejercicios, 110

- 1. I used to walk in the park every Sunday.
- 2. We used to eat chicken every Sunday.
- 3. I used to live on Clark Street.
- 4. I used to go to the beach during the summer.
- 5. They used to come here during their vacations.
- The boys used to play baseball after school.
- 7. He used to see Mary very often.
- 8. My sister used to study in Canada.
- 9. I used to work in Mexico City.
- 10. Frank used to be my friend.
- 11. My house used to be beautiful.
- 12. Father used to buy clothes for us every Christmas.
- 13. I used to talk with my friends at the club.
- 14. I used to visit my relatives every year.
- 15. We used to read the newspaper every morning.
- 16. They used to travel to Florida every summer.
- He used to dance at the nightclub every Saturday night.
- 18. She used to have a big house in the country.

- 19. My parents used to write me every week.
- 20. We used to practice basketball in school.

Ejercicios, 117 He doesn't come by car. She doesn't buy 12 dozen. You don't buy 6 dozen. They don't work 8 hours. He doesn't work 10 hours.

We don't leave daily.
Frank doesn't go to the movies.
I don't go home.

He doesn't leave daily.

Ejercicios, 118

They didn't come by bus.
He didn't come by car.
She didn't buy 12 dozen.
I didn't buy 6 dozen.
They didn't work 8 hours.
He didn't work 12 hours.
He didn't leave yesterday.
We didn't leave yesterday.
He didn't go to the movies.

Ejercicios, 119

He won't come by car.
She won't buy 12 dozen.
You won't buy 6 dozen.
They won't work 8 hours.
He won't work 10 hours.
He won't leave now.
We won't leave now.

He won't go to the movies. I won't go home. "英裔人

Ejercicios, 120

He mustn't come by car.
She mustn't buy 12 dozen.
You mustn't buy 6 dozen.
They mustn't work 8 hours.
He mustn't work 8 hours.
He mustn't leave today.
We mustn't leave today.
He mustn't go to school.
I mustn't go home.

Ejercicios, 121

II.
I'm not reading now.
Am I reading now?

She won't be in her house later. Will she be in her house later?

It's not hot today.

Is it hot today?

It won't be cold tonight.
Will it be cold tonight?

I won't be here tomorrow. Will I be here tomorrow?

He won't be in Acapulco tomorrow morning.

Will he be in Acapulco tomorrow morning?

It won't be windy tomorrow afternoon.

Will it be windy tomorrow afternoon?

It won't be cool tomorrow night. Will it be cool tomorrow night?

We won't be back the day after tomorrow.

Will we be back the day after tomorrow?

They weren't here yesterday. Were they here yesterday?

I wasn't here the day before yesterday.

Was I here the day before yesterday?

He wasn't at home last night. Was he at home last night?

You weren't playing baseball last Sunday.

Were you playing baseball last Sunday?

She wasn't working last week. Was she working last week?

He wasn't resting last month. Was he resting last month?

They weren't learning English last year.

Were they learning English last year?

It wasn't snowy last Christmas. Was it snowy last Christmas?

It wasn't snowing last winter. Was it snowing last winter?

It wasn't raining last September. Was it raining last September?

It wasn't windy last time. Was it windy last time?

I won't go to Chicago next week. Will I go to Chicago next week?

She won't come here next month.
Will she come here next month?

They won't be back next year. Will they be back next year?

We won't buy many presents next Christmas.

Will we buy many presents next Christmas?

He won't marry next fall. Will he marry next fall?

You won't do your work next time. Will you do your work next time?

He doesn't think before talking. Does he think before talking?

He doesn't rest after working. Does he rest after working?

Ejercicios, 129

I think I may travel to New York. I think you may learn English soon. I think he may stay at home now.
I think she may leave here
tomorrow.

I think it may snow tonight.
I think we may need you soon.
I think you may study there soon.
I think you may write us next year.

Ejercicios, 132

His father said that he might not play.

The teacher said that we might not talk.

My mother said that I might not go out.

The doctor said that I might not get up.

He said that we might not smoke.

He said that he might not buy a car.

They said that they might not stay here.

You said that you might not work soon.

We said that you might not travel by bus.

I might not leave tomorrow, but I am not sure.

Ejercicios, 138

- finishing
 Él fue a casa sin terminar su
 trabajo.
- 2. drinking
 Ella toma Coca-Cola en vez de
 tomar leche.

- 3. going
 Llámame antes de que vayas a mi
 casa.
- eating
 No olvides limpiar los dientes después de comer.
- 5. learning
 Este libro es para aprender inglés.
- playing
 Mi hermano juega muy bien el ajedrez.
- 7. singing
 Ella hesita mucho a cantar.
- getting off
 Ten cuidado con salir del autobús.
- being
 Vino a la escuela a pesar de estar
 enfermo.
- buying
 Mi tío es muy interesado en comprar esa casa.
- 11. arriving No olvides escribir cuando llegues.
- 12. eating Él trabajó ayer sin comer.
- 13. listening

 Bailan mientras que escuchan a
 la radio.
- 14. eating

 Lávate las manos antes de comer.
- studying
 Puedes jugar al béisbol después de que estudies tu lección.

Ejercicios, 140

老僧仙

I wanted you to come.
I wanted him to come.
I wanted her to come.
I didn't want you to come.
I didn't want him to come.
I didn't want her to come.

I wanted you to go.
I wanted him to go.
I wanted her to go.
I didn't want you to go.
I didn't want him to go.
I didn't want her to go.

I wanted you to work.
I wanted him to work.
I wanted her to work.
I didn't want you to work.
I didn't want him to work.
I didn't want her to work.

I wanted you to stay.
I wanted him to stay.
I wanted her to stay.
I didn't want you to stay.
I didn't want him to stay.
I didn't want her to stay.

I wanted you to repeat.
I wanted him to repeat.
I wanted her to repeat.
I didn't want you to repeat.
I didn't want him to repeat.
I didn't want her to repeat.

Ejercicios, 141

I.

Do you want me to come?
Does he want me to come?
Does she want me to come?
You don't want me to come.
He doesn't want me to come.
She doesn't want me to come.

Do you want me to go?
Does he want me to go?
Does she want me to go?
You don't want me to go.
He doesn't want me to go.
She doesn't want me to go.

Do you want me to work?

Does he want me to work?

Does she want me to work?

You don't want me to work.

He doesn't want me to work.

She doesn't want me to work.

Do you want me to stay?
Does he want me to stay?
Does she want me to stay?
You don't want me to stay.
He doesn't want me to stay.
She doesn't want me to stay.

Do you want me to repeat?

Does he want me to repeat?

Does she want me to repeat?

You don't want me to repeat.

He doesn't want me to repeat.

She doesn't want me to repeat.

- 1. What do you want me to do?
- 2. What does he want me to do?
- 3. What do you want him to do?
- 4. What do you want us to do?
- 5. I want them to go to school.
- I don't want them to go to the movies.
- 7. Where do you want her to go?
- 8. Where does he want us to go?
- 9. When do you want me to come?
- 10. When does he want us to come?
- 11. When do they want her to come?
- She wants him to come tomorrow.
- 13. She doesn't want him to come tomorrow.
- 14. What time do you want to see him tomorrow?
- 15. Why does your father want you to study English?
- 16. How does she want you to drive the car?
- 17. She wants me to drive slowly.
- 18. How much do you want us to buy?
- 19. How long do you want me to wait for you?
- 20. How many apples does the doctor want me to eat?

Ejercicios, 142

I want you to come.

Do you want me to come?

He doesn't want us to come.

I wanted you to come.

Did you want me to come?

He didn't want us to come.

188.0

I want you to study.

Do you want me to study?

He doesn't want us to study.

I wanted you to study.

Did you want me to study?

He didn't want us to study.

I want you to walk.

Do you want me to walk?

He doesn't want us to walk.

I wanted you to walk.

Did you want me to walk?

He didn't want us to walk.

I want you to read.

Do you want me to read?

He doesn't want us to read.

I wanted you to read.

Did you want me to read?

He didn't want us to read.

I want you to write.

Do you want me to write?

He doesn't want us to write.

I wanted you to write.

Did you want me to write?

He didn't want us to write.

I want you to remember.

Do you want me to remember?

He doesn't want us to remember.

I wanted you to remember.

Did you want me to remember?

He didn't want us to remember.

I want you to sleep.
Do you want me to sleep?
He doesn't want us to sleep.
I wanted you to sleep.
Did you want me to sleep?
He didn't want us to sleep.

I want you to understand.

Do you want me to understand?

He doesn't want us to understand.

I wanted you to understand.

Did you want me to understand?

He didn't want us to understand.

Ejercicios, 144

I ask you to go.
I ask her to go.
I ask us to go.
I ask them to go.
I asked you to go.
I asked her to go.
I asked us to go.

I asked them to go.

I tell you to go.
I tell him to go.
I tell her to go.
I tell us to go.
I told you to go.
I told him to go.
I told her to go.
I told us to go.

I expect you to go.
I expect him to go.
I expect her to go.
I expect us to go.
I expect them to go.
I expected you to go.
I expected him to go.
I expected her to go.
I expected us to go.
I expected us to go.
I expected them to go.

I advise you to go.
I advise him to go.
I advise her to go.
I advise us to go.
I advise them to go.
I advised you to go.
I advised him to go.
I advised her to go.
I advised us to go.
I advised us to go.
I advised them to go.

I force you to go.
I force him to go.
I force her to go.
I force us to go.
I force them to go.
I forced you to go.
I forced him to go.
I forced her to go.
I forced them to go.
I forced us to go.
I forced them to go.

I order you to go.
I order him to go.
I order her to go.
I order us to go.
I order them to go.

I ordered you to go.
I ordered him to go.
I ordered her to go.
I ordered us to go.
I ordered them to go.

Ejercicios, 145

I.

Did you ask me to go home? Did he ask me to go home? Did she ask me to go home? Did they ask me to go home? You didn't ask me to go home. He didn't ask me to go home. She didn't ask me to go home. They didn't ask me to go home.

Did you tell me to go home?
Did he tell me to go home?
Did she tell me to go home?
Did they tell me to go home?
You didn't tell me to go home.
He didn't tell me to go home.
She didn't tell me to go home.
They didn't tell me to go home.

Did you expect me to go home?
Did he expect me to go home?
Did she expect me to go home?
Did they expect me to go home?
You didn't expect me to go home.
He didn't expect me to go home.
She didn't expect me to go home.
They didn't expect me to go home.

Did you advise me to go home? Did he advise me to go home? Did she advise me to go home? Did they advise me to go home? You didn't advise me to go home. He didn't advise me to go home. She didn't advise me to go home. They didn't advise me to go home.

5.卷 袋。

Did you force me to go home?
Did he force me to go home?
Did she force me to go home?
Did they force me to go home?
You didn't force me to go home.
He didn't force me to go home.
She didn't force me to go home.
They didn't force me to go home.

Did you order me to go home?
Did he order me to go home?
Did she order me to go home?
Did they order me to go home?
You didn't order me to go home.
He didn't order me to go home.
She didn't order me to go home.
They didn't order me to go home.

П.

- 1. What did you want me to do?
- 2. What did he want me to do?
- 3. What did you want him to do?
- 4. What did you want us to do?
- 5. I wanted them to go to school.
- I didn't want them to go to the movies.
- 7. Where did you want her to go?
- 8. Where did he want us to go?
- 9. When did you want me to come?
- 10. When did he want us to come?

- 11. When did they want her to come?
- 12. She wanted him to come last week.
- 13. She didn't want him to come yesterday.
- 14. What time did you want me to see you yesterday?
- 15. Why did your father want you to learn English?
- 16. How did she want you to drive the car?
- 17. She wanted me to drive slowly.
- 18. How much did you want us to buy?
- 19. How long did you want me to wait for you?
- 20. How many apples did the doctor want me to eat?

Ejercicios, 146

I asked him not to study every day.
I invited her not to go downtown.
I want you not to call me this
afternoon.

I told you not to wait for me here. I advise you not to send me the packages home.

We wanted them not to bring us many presents.

She asked him not to write the letters now.

He permitted us not to wait in the lobby.

Robert forced us not to come back to Chicago.

Ejercicios, 147

Por ejemplo:

Tell him not to go to the store.
Tell him not to wait too long.
Tell him not to work very late.
Tell him not to come in through that door.

Tell him not to go out yet.

Tell her not to come tomorrow.
Tell her not to go to the store.
Tell her not to wait too long.
Tell her not to work very late.
Tell her not to come in through that door.
Tell her not to go out yet.

Tell them not to come tomorrow.
Tell them not to go to the store.
Tell them not to wait too long.
Tell them not to work very late.
Tell them not to come in through that door.
Tell them not to go out yet.

Ejercicios, 148

Let's tell Robert to help him. Let's tell Robert to help her. Let's tell Robert to help us. Let's tell Robert to help them.

Let's tell the boy to wait for you.
Let's tell the boy to wait for him.
Let's tell the boy to wait for her.
Let's tell the boy to wait for us.
Let's tell the boy to wait for them.

Ejercicios, 149
Tell Robert not to come.
Let's tell Robert to come.

Tell the boy not to come. Let's tell the boy to come.

Tell them not to come. Let's tell them to come.

Tell the boys not to come. Let's tell the boys to come.

Tell her not to go. Let's tell her to go.

Tell Mary not to go. Let's tell Mary to go.

Tell the girl not to go. Let's tell the girl to go.

Tell her not to go home. Let's tell her to go home.

Tell Mary not to go to school. Let's tell Mary to go to school.

Tell him not to go downtown. Let's tell him to go downtown.

Tell him not to wait. Let's tell him to wait.

Tell him not to wait for me. Let's tell him to wait for me.

Tell him not to wait for us. Let's tell him to wait for us.

Tell him not to wait for her. Let's tell him to wait for her. Tell him not to wait for them. Let's tell him to wait for them.

Tell her not to wait for him. Let's tell her to wait for him.

Tell her not to wait for Robert. Let's tell her to wait for Robert.

Tell her not to wait for the boy. Let's tell her to wait for the boy.

Tell Mary not to wait for Robert. Let's tell Mary to wait for Robert.

Tell them not to work. Let's tell them to work.

Tell the boys not to work. Let's tell the boys to work.

Tell her not to come in. Let's tell her to come in.

Tell him not to come in. Let's tell him to come in.

Tell him not to go out. Let's tell him to go out.

Tell them not to go out. Let's tell them to go out.

Ejercicios, 150

What did you tell me to do?
Where did you tell me to go?
When did you tell me to come?
At what time did you tell me to come back?

Why did you tell me to work? How much did you tell me to buy? What did you ask me to do?
Where did you ask me to go?
When did you ask me to come?
At what time did you ask me to come back?
Why did you ask me to work?
How much did you ask me to buy?

What did you order me to do?
Where did you order me to go?
When did you order me to come?
At what time did you order me to come back?

Why did you order me to work? How much did you order me to buy?

What did you advise me to do?
Where did you advise me to go?
When did you advise me to come?
At what time did you advise me to come back?

Why did you advise me to work? How much did you advise me to buy?

What did you tell him to do?
Where did you tell him to go?
When did you tell him to come?
At what time did you tell him to come back?

Why did you tell him to work? How much did you tell him to buy?

What did you ask him to do? Where did you ask him to go? When did you ask him to come? At what time did you ask him to come back?
Why did you ask him to work?
How much did you ask him to buy?

What did you order him to do?
Where did you order him to go?
When did you order him to come?
At what time did you order him to come back?

Why did you order him to work? How much did you order him to buy?

What did you advise him to do?
Where did you advise him to go?
When did you advise him to come?
At what time did you advise him to come back?

Why did you advise him to work? How much did you advise him to buy?

What did you tell her to do?
Where did you tell her to go?
When did you tell her to come?
At what time did you tell her to come back?
Why did you tell her to work?
How much did you tell her to buy?

What did you ask her to do?
Where did you ask her to go?
When did you ask her to come?
At what time did you ask her to come back?
Why did you ask her to work?

How much did you ask her to buy?

What did you order her to do?
Where did you order her to go?
When did you order her to come?
At what time did you order her to come back?

Why did you order her to work? How much did you order her to buy?

What did you advise her to do?
Where did you advise her to go?
When did you advise her to come?
At what time did you advise her to come back?

Why did you advise her to work? How much did you advise her to buy?

What did you tell us to do?
Where did you tell us to go?
When did you tell us to come?
At what time did you tell us to come back?
Why did you tell us to work?

Why did you tell us to work?

How much did you tell us to buy?

What did you ask us to do?
Where did you ask us to go?
When did you ask us to come?
At what time did you ask us to come back?
Why did you ask us to work?
How much did you ask us to buy?

What did you order us to do? Where did you order us to go? When did you order us to come? At what time did you order us to come back?

Why did you order us to work?

How much did you order us to

buy?

buy?

buy?

What did you advise us to do?
Where did you advise us to go?
When did you advise us to come?
At what time did you advise us to come back?
Why did you advise us to work?
How much did you advise us to

What did you tell them to do?
Where did you tell them to go?
When did you tell them to come?
At what time did you tell them to come back?
Why did you tell them to work?
How much did you tell them to

What did you ask them to do?
Where did you ask them to go?
When did you ask them to come?
At what time did you ask them to come back?

Why did you ask them to work? How much did you ask them to buy?

What did you order them to do?
Where did you order them to go?
When did you order them to
come?

At what time did you order them to come back?

Why did you order them to work? How much did you order them to buy?

What did you advise them to do?
Where did you advise them to go?
When did you advise them to
come?

At what time did you advise them to come back?

Why did you advise them to work? How much did you advise them to buy?

Ejercicios, 157

I.

- Have they studied the lesson? They haven't studied the lesson.
- Has he written his name and address?
 He hasn't written his name and address.
- Have the children eaten oranges?
 The children haven't eaten oranges.
- 4. Has Alice gone to school?

 Alice hasn't gone to school.
- Has the train arrived on time? The train hasn't arrived on time.
- Have the boys left already?The boys haven't left already.

- 7. Have you read this book? You haven't read this book.
- 8. Has Paul bought a new car? Paul hasn't bought a new car.
- Has John spoken to Robert about business?
 John hasn't spoken to Robert about business.
- Has Henry seen a good picture? Henry hasn't seen a good picture.
- 11. Have you heard people talk about children? You haven't heard people talk about children.
- 12. Have they brought the merchandise? They haven't brought the merchandise.
- 13. Has he come home?

 He hasn't come home.
- 14. Has Mary answered the telephone?
 Mary hasn't answered the telephone.
- 15. Have you told me the truth? You haven't told me the truth.
- 16. Has Frank finished his work? Frank hasn't finished his work.
- 17. Has the girl done her homework?The girl hasn't done her homework.

- 18. Has the woman washed the clothes?
 The woman hasn't washed the clothes.
- 19. Has Mother cooked dinner? Mother hasn't cooked dinner.
- 20. Have the students practiced English?The students haven't practiced English.

Π.

- 1. She has written many letters to her family.
- 2. They have read their books in school.
- 3. I have eaten chicken salad at home.
- 4. We have seen cowboy films at the movies.
- 5. He has walked in the park during the spring.
- 6. Dr. Davis has spoken at the medical convention.
- Mother has bought many presents during Christmastime.
- 8. They have worked in Chicago.
- 9. I have done my work quickly.
- 10. He has sent the packages to the hotel.
- 11. Mary has spent too much money.
- 12. They have brought the merchandise from Japan.

- 13. I have found interesting things in the markets.
- 14. The children have gone to the country.
- 15. The students have come to class on time.
- 16. The boys have played baseball after school.
- 17. Henry has left for Acapulco by car.
- 18. The teacher has told us to come to school on time.
- 19. I have listened to the radio at night.
- 20. We have met many friends on the street.
- 21. He has understood the lesson very well.
- 22. They have forgotten to bring their books to class.
- 23. Frank has gotten good commissions in that firm.
- 24. I have felt cold in the morning.
- 25. They have swum in the river.
- 26. The children have run in the yard.
- 27. The girls have sung in the school.
- 28. I have often slept in hotels.
- 29. The girls have set the table carefully.
- 30. Mary has put the clothes on her bed,

Ejercicios, 161

Ш.

金数数换

Las respuestas a las siguientes preguntas son ejemplos.

Have you ever spoken at a meeting?

Yes, I've sometimes spoken at a meeting.

Have you ever seen a giraffe? No, I've never seen a giraffe.

Have you ever eaten caviar? Yes, I've always eaten caviar.

Have you ever bought pencils? Yes, I've often bought pencils.

Have you ever read this book? No, I've never read this book.

Have you ever ridden on horseback? No, I've seldom ridden on horseback.

Have you ever driven a car? No, I've hardly driven a car.

Have you ever practiced English? No, I've seldom practiced English.

Ejercicios, 163

- 1. don't
- 2. does
- 3. will
- 4. don't
- 5. are
- 6. can
- 7. must

- 8. won't
- 9. does
- 10. isn't
- 11. will
- 12. am
- 13. can't
- 14. am
- 15. isn't
- 16. mustn't
- 17. do
- 18. will
- 19. aren't
- 20. isn't
- 21. doesn't
- 22. will
- 23. aren't
- 24. is
- 25. won't

Ejercicios, 164

You don't come every day, do you? Frank doesn't play the piano, does he?

You didn't finish yesterday, did you?

You won't work tomorrow, will you? You wouldn't do anything, would you?

You can't eat pancakes, can you? You couldn't type last year, could you?

You mustn't talk in class, must you? You shouldn't spend too much money, should you?

Ejercicios, 165

He isn't correcting, is he? You weren't typing, were you? He wasn't talking, was he? You haven't translated, have you? He hasn't studied, has he?

Ejercicios, 166

You worked yesterday, didn't you? You will come next week, won't you?

You would buy more fruit, wouldn't you?

You can swim fast, can't you?
You could run quickly, couldn't
you?

You must drive carefully, mustn't you?

You should practice more sports, shouldn't you?

Ejercicios, 167

He is writing English, isn't he?
You were practicing English,
weren't you?
He was learning English, wasn't he?
He has practiced English, hasn't
he?

Ejercicios, 168

- 1. aren't you
- 2. is he
- 3. weren't they
- 4. was she
- 5. don't you
- 6. didn't they

- 7. don't they
- 8. can he
- 9. won't he
- 10. could you
- 11. shouldn't we
- 12. did you
- 13. didn't she
- 14. must he
- 15. didn't I
- 16. did I
- 17. can't he
- 18. don't you
- 19. doesn't it
- 20. is it
- 21. has she
- 22. haven't you
- 23. have they
- 24. has she
- 25. don't they

Ejercicios, 169

You bought a car and so did we.

You will go home next week and so will I.

You would visit the museums and so would I.

You can type correctly and so can I. You could arrive on time last night

and so could I.

You must wait here and so must I.

You should stay at home and so should I.

Ejercicios, 170

I am working too much and so are they.

She is dancing now and so is he. You were listening to the radio and

so was I.

· 1856

He was playing baseball and so were we.

You have finished early and so have I.

Ejercicios, 171

- 1. am
- 2. has
- 3. do
- 4. do
- 5. were
- 6. can
- 7. did
- 8. will
- 9. could
- 10. do
- 11. does
- 12. would
- 13. did
- 14. have
- 15. is
- 16. can
- 17. will
- 18. could
- 19. did
- 20. will
- 21. is
- 22. can
- 23. should
- 24. must
- 25. should

Ejercicios, 172

Por ejemplo:

He either shouts or whispers. They either sing or dance.

You should either stay or go. We should either eat or drink. He should either help or leave.

Ejercicios, 173

Por ejemplo:

She's either a doctor or a lawyer.

It's either on the table or under the sofa.

It's either black or white.

They're either leaving in April or leaving in May.

We're either going out to dinner or staying home.

Am I either studying or playing? Are you either studying or playing? Is he either studying or playing?

Ejercicios, 174

Por ejemplo:

He might be either at work or on vacation.

He can be either in the front yard or in the back.

He could be either listening to the radio or watching television.

He must be either napping or at the park.

He should be either studying or playing.

She ought to be either a geologist or a teacher.

Ejercicios, 175

Por ejemplo:

You neither read nor watch television.

We neither argue nor shout. They neither sing nor whistle.

You should neither read nor watch television.

We should neither argue nor shout.

He should neither see nor hear.

They should neither sing nor whistle.

Ejercicios, 176

Por ejemplo:

She's neither a student nor an employee.

It's neither in the living room nor in the bathroom.

It's neither big nor small.

They're neither eating at their house nor visiting at their neighbor's.

We're neither visiting our grandparents nor staying with our cousins.

Ejercicios, 177

Por ejemplo:

He might be neither at school nor at the park.

· 55 50 c

He can be neither there nor at home.

He could be neither running nor jumping.

He must be neither resting nor showering.

He should be neither well-paid nor without a job.

She ought to be neither an attorney nor a real estate agent.

Ejercicios, 179

He didn't go and we didn't either. He won't play and we won't either. He wouldn't work and we wouldn't either.

He can't swim and we can't either. He couldn't come and we couldn't either.

He may not sleep and we may not either.

He might not buy and we might not either.

He mustn't drink and we mustn't either.

He shouldn't stay and we shouldn't either.

He ought not to run and we ought not to either.

He wasn't reading and we weren't either.

He hasn't written and we haven't either.

Ejercicios, 180

- 1. weren't either
- 2. I'm not either
- 3. isn't either
- 4. don't either
- 5. doesn't either
- 6. hasn't either
- 7. haven't either
- 8. shouldn't either
- 9. can't either
- 10. won't either
- 11. mustn't either
- 12. couldn't either
- 13. wouldn't either
- 14. might not either
- 15. may not either

Ejercicios, 182

II.

- 1. and neither should his brother
- 2. and neither am I
- 3. and neither will they
- 4. and neither could John
- 5. and neither were their parents
- 6. and neither am I
- 7. and neither has she
- 8. and neither would she
- 9. and neither can I
- 10. and neither must they
- 11. and neither is he
- 12. and neither will you

- 13. and neither should your friends
- 14. and neither is my friend
- 15. and neither have I
- 16. and neither could her sister
- 17. and neither would she
- 18. and neither should you
- 19. and neither does my father
- 20. and neither does Mary

Ejercicios, 183

Por ejemplo:

He may hardly go to work this week.

He might hardly sleep tonight.

He is hardly at work anymore.

He was hardly in school last year.

He will hardly be on time this month.

He would hardly be attentive at the meeting.

Ejercicios, 184

You didn't even come yesterday.
You won't even be here tomorrow.
You wouldn't even think of it.
You can't even dance well.
You couldn't even write your name.
You mustn't even talk in class.
You shouldn't even drink coffee.
You ought not even to spend more money.

Ejercicios, 185

You aren't even eating enough. He wasn't even working hard. You weren't even sleeping well. You haven't even finished your work.

Ejercicios, 188

HT.

Por ejemplo:

He could even run ten miles. He couldn't even run ten miles.

He even knows the company's president.

He doesn't even know the company's president.

He even went to Paris two years ago.

He didn't even go to Paris two years ago.

He will even write the whole story. He won't even write the whole story.

He should even pay her bill. He shouldn't even pay her bill. Ejercicios, 189

Por ejemplo:

He's about to leave the house. He just left the house.

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He's about to go to the store. He just went to the store.

He's about to call his friend. He just called his friend.

Ejercicios, 190

Por ejemplo:

He was about to leave the house. He had just left the house.

He was about to go to the store. He had just gone to the store.

He was about to call his friend. He had just called his friend.